

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 23.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

TWO CENTS

POOR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Starving and Fearful of Bombardment.

URGED TO SURRENDER.

Tremendous Pressure on the Spanish by Foreign Consuls.

OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE ACTION.

A Belief That They Will Try and Persuade the Spanish Government to Surrender, Thereby Preventing Further Loss of Life and Property—Sampson and Shafter Ordered to Confer Regarding a Joint Attack on the City. Some Officials Think the Spanish Will Fight It Out—Situation Changed by Cervera's Sortie.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panicstricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says:

"The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says:

"The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, was made about 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor the way has been cleared save for the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy department so far as was disclosed as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be supreme

officials in authority and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late yesterday that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be moved. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

General Pando's reinforcements makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very great advantage of being entrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own. General Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINE, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

DON BLUNDERED.

Cervera Should Have Gone East, Instead of West.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Only the New York and Small Vessels Were In His Way.

CAUGHT BY SCHLEY'S MANOEUVRE.

The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.—The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavy in this respect.

While none of the general officers have been wounded no less than five of them are ill and, were they at home, would be in bed. General Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying.

General Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted against the protests of his surgeon that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

General Young, General Hawkins and Acting Brigadier General Wood of the rough riders are all ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

GOING TO CHARLESTON.

First and Second Brigades of First Corps Ordered From Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 6.—General James H. Wilson and staff were ordered yesterday to proceed to once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second brigades of the First corps, as reorganized by General Brooke, as follows:

First brigade, General Oswald H. Earliest commanding—Third Wisconsin, Colonel M. T. Moore commanding; Second Wisconsin, Colonel Charles A. Borne commanding; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Willis J. Hulings commanding.

Second brigade, General Peter C. Hains commanding—Third Illinois, Colonel Fred Bennett, commanding; Fourth Ohio, Colonel A. B. Coit, commanding; Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. D. B. Case commanding.

General Wilson left yesterday afternoon accompanied by his staff.

The troops were scheduled to get away today.

WANTS SCHLEY THANKED.

Berry of Kentucky Introduced a Resolution in the House to Thank Him and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Berry (Ky.), a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, yesterday introduced the following joint resolution: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command."

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 23.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

TWO CENTS

POOR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Starving and Fearful of Bombardment.

URGED TO SURRENDER.

Tremendous Pressure on the Spanish by Foreign Consuls.

OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE ACTION.

A Belief That They Will Try and Persuade the Spanish Government to Surrender, Thereby Preventing Further Loss of Life and Property—Sampson and Shafter Ordered to Confer Regarding a Joint Attack on the City. Some Officials Think the Spanish Will Fight It Out—Situation Changed by Cervera's Sortie.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panicstricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says:

"The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says:

"The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, was made about 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor the way has been cleared save for the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy department so far as was disclosed as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be supreme

officials in authority and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late yesterday that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be moved. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

General Pando's reinforcements makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very great advantage of being entrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

General Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINE, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY 4, PAR THE DISPATCH BOAT CYNTHIA II, VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JULY 6.—Admiral Cervera had a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 6 p.m., per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled, the Cristobal Colon after she had ran ashore and hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover rendered the Spaniards' escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

Debated Hawaiian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the senate yesterday. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar (Mass.), in advocating annexation, made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) opposed the resolutions, directing his amendment principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Cal.) resumed his speech in opposition.

Yellow Fever Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The official dispatches to the marine hospital service from Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever detention camp near McHenry, Miss., gave a most favorable outlook for the fever situation. The cases at McHenry have been reduced until now there is but one and there are no new cases.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The senate yesterday confirmed these nominations among a number: Charles A. Bosworth, assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati. Postmasters—A. P. Dickey, Waynesburg; J. C. McLean, Charleroi; J. F. Nicholson, Monongahela.

Due to Quarrel Over Money.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—Lewis Russ, a well-known hotel man, was shot and seriously wounded last evening by his brother John, a wholesale dealer in beer, as the result of a previous quarrel over money.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

DON BLUNDERED.

Cervera Should Have Gone East, Instead of West.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Only the New York and Small Vessels Were In His Way.

CAUGHT BY SCHLEY'S MANOEUVRE.

The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 6 p.m., per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled, the Cristobal Colon after she had ran ashore and hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover rendered the Spaniards' escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

Graceful Courtesy to Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A graceful courtesy was yesterday extended to the captured Spanish admiral, Cervera, by the president. Through General Greeley, chief signal officer, permission was granted to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other captured Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain.

GREAT LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Picked Off by Sharpshooters While Bravely Leading Their Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the war department by the great loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that 58 American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers

themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavy in this respect.

While none of the general officers have been wounded no less than five of them are ill and, were they at home, would be in bed. General Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying.

General Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted against the protests of his surgeon that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

General Young, General Hawkins and Acting Brigadier General Wood of the rough riders are all ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

GOING TO CHARLESTON.

First and Second Brigades of First Corps Ordered From Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 6.—General James H. Wilson and staff were ordered yesterday to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second brigades of the First corps, as reorganized by General Brooke, as follows:

First brigade, General Oswald H. Earnest commanding—Third Wisconsin, Colonel M. T. Moore commanding; Second Wisconsin, Colonel Charles A. Borne commanding; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Willis J. Hulings commanding.

Second brigade, General Peter C. Hains commanding—Third Illinois, Colonel Fred Bennett, commanding; Fourth Ohio, Colonel A. B. Coit, commanding; Fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel D. B. Case commanding.

General Wilson left yesterday afternoon accompanied by his staff.

The troops were scheduled to get away today.

WANTS SCHLEY THANKED.

Berry of Kentucky Introduced a Resolution in the House to Thank Him and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Berry (Ky.), a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, yesterday introduced the following joint resolution: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command.

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the naval affairs committee.

Berry said that while Sampson was commander of the fleet Schley was in immediate command at the time Cervera made his attempt to escape.

Surgeons For Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army is making arrangements to send a number of surgeons for Shafter's army on the steamer Grand Duchess, which is soon to leave Newport News for Santiago.

ABOUT 1,700 VICTIMS.

That Many Killed and Wounded in the Fighting Before Santiago—Percentage of Loss Very Heavy.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3, per dispatch boat Dandy to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, via Kingston, July 6.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army about 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to those killed outright.

Probably less than 100 all told of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on our side, and that now all of those were actually under fire, the percentage of the loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

Eight Lives Known to Be Lost.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—The death of Mrs. Samuel Emerson of North Beverly, which occurred yesterday, brings the list of known fatalities resulting from the foundering of the excursion steamer Surf City in this harbor in the squall Monday evening up to eight.

TO FEED CUBANS.

Starving Not Forgotten Amid Pressure of War.

FOOD PUT ON A TRANSPORT.

Vast Quantity Loaded on a Ship For the Island.

WILL BE MADE UP INTO RATIONS.

These Intended to Be Distributed Over a Wide Territory—Hundreds of Thousands of Rations Already Distributed by the Government—Supplies Will Also Include Refrigerated and Cold Storage Beef For the Cuban Troops and Reconcentrados—First Consignment of This Kind Scheduled to Leave Tampa Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically, despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Yesterday large consignments of food were being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York, viz., 75,000 pounds of corn meal, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of bacon, 90,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 30,000 pounds of pepper.

These will be made up into rations and distributed over a wide territory to the Cubans. This is but one of several consignments, as the work of relief has been going on for the past two months, hundreds of thousands of government rations being distributed. The supplies will now include refrigerated and cold storage beef for the Cuban troops and the reconcentrados. The first consignment of this kind will leave Tampa on next Saturday, and will be sufficient to last until the next consignment of refrigerated beef goes forward.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.



Try a pair of these. For sale here.

W. H. GASS,
220 Diamond.

A POTTERY IN DANGER

But the Plant of the McNicol Company

WAS ONLY DAMAGED A LITTLE

A Gas Regulator Exploded, Followed by a Second Explosion in the Second Story. The Fire Was Quickly Extinguished. Fully Insured.

What might have been a disastrous blaze occurred last evening at the D. E. McNicol pottery.

About 8 o'clock the gas regulator in Apple alley exploded, and the gas ignited the lights in the second story and a second explosion took place. The flames quickly spread, and it looked as though the whole building would burn to the ground. The horses in the stable of R. Hall were taken out and sent to a livery stable, while workmen began taking things out of the office.

The fire department heard the explosion and made a quick run, but before they arrived the sprinkler system in the pottery was working. The blaze was almost out when the department reached the scene.

They stretched one line of hose and used Babcocks to put out what was left of the blaze, and all danger was past in a very few minutes.

The damage to the building is very slight and will not amount to over \$250, which is fully covered by insurance.

DESIGNING WOMEN

Will Now Leave Pensioned Veterans Alone.

A new law went into effect recently prohibiting a woman who marries an old soldier from being entitled to a pension if he dies.

The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will be changed, and the veteran who gets married hereafter will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnished all the attraction himself.

ONCE AGAIN

Council and Railroad Men Will Endeavor to Meet.

Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock council will again endeavor to meet Engineer Newhall and Attorney Boyle of the Pennsylvania company to see if they can arrange their differences.

This will be the third or fourth time the parties have tried to have a session, but have failed on every occasion. At the meeting an effort will be made to find out just how much of city territory the railroad company occupies.

Rough Riders and a Celestial.

The fact was made known at city hall yesterday afternoon that a number of men connected with the Pawnee Bill show were before the mayor Monday evening.

The men had contracted with a Chinese laundry to do some rush work for them at an advanced price, and when they called for it the men refused to pay. Chief Johnson brought about a settlement.

Out at Spring Grove.

George Schmidt and family will this week move to the campground.

Work was commenced today on the new cottage being erected by Samuel Ashbaugh.

The dormitory was cleaned yesterday, and will be opened to the public in a few days.

The tent in the circle will be erected in a few days.

LADRONE ISLANDS.

SPANISH TERRITORY OVER WHICH OUR FLAG MAY FLY.

Their Great Value as a Coaling Station For Our Navy—The Islands Lie In the Path of the Trade Winds and Have Some Good Harbors.

The information that the United States cruiser Charleston, which left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, on May 25, has made a second stop, this time at one of the Ladrones islands, is a very important bit of news. It means, perhaps, the hoisting of our flag on another portion of Spanish territory and the establishment there of a coaling station. This acquisition of a coaling station would be most valuable from a strategic point of view, for our navy could then have a line of coaling depots across the Pacific.

From San Francisco to Honolulu is 2,000 miles, from Honolulu to the Ladrones islands is 3,500 miles, nearly due west, and thence on to Manila, almost due west again, is 1,500 miles. Coaling facilities and a large coal pile at each of these points would make a voyage across the Pacific an easy matter—as simple as a voyage across the Atlantic. Though it would be longer in the aggregate it would probably be much smoother.

The Ladrones are an archipelago composed of a chain of volcanic islands extending north and south from latitude 13 degrees 12 minutes north to latitude 20 degrees 32 minutes north, and in longitude about 146 east. Magellan discovered them on March 6, 1521. Magellan's crew named them Ladrones, from the supposed thieving propensities of the natives, and this name the group retained until 1668, when it received the name of Marianas in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, the widow of Philip IV, king of Spain. The only inhabited islands are Agrigan, Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam. There are active volcanoes in the group on the four remaining islands not named. Guam, or Guajan, is the island where the Charleston is reported to have gone to establish a coaling station.

The population of the island is composed of Spaniards, under the authority of a military governor, resident at Agana, where there is a small garrison; the Chamorros (the aborigines) and the Caroline islanders, the latter having been imported at various times since 1866.

These Caroline islanders are of a somewhat striking appearance—tall, copper colored, with long, curly hair, and long beards and mustaches. They wear very little clothing. The natives of the Ladrones resemble those of the Philippines, except that they are more vigorous, and they seem, like them, to be intermixed with the Malay race.

The islands lie within the region of the northeast trade winds and are subject to the influence of the northeast monsoon while that wind is blowing in the China sea, while from June to October the southwest monsoon exercises more or less control over the prevailing winds. The mean monthly temperature is highest in August, when it is 79 degrees, and lowest in February and March, when it is 78. In the first three months of the year rain squalls, known as churadas, occur. From April to June the weather is generally fine. The rainy season is from August to November, and in these months the strongest winds are experienced, mostly from the westward, and thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. Earthquakes are often felt in the islands, and typhoons visit them at times.

Guam, or Guajan, is the southernmost and largest as well as the most populous of the group. It is bordered throughout a great part of its circuit by a chain of reefs. The population a few years ago was estimated at 7,000, of whom 5,000 belonged to the town of Agana and its suburbs. At a distance Guam appears flat and even. Its east side is bordered with steep rocks and exposed to the ocean swell. The north side is low, but to the southward it is more mountainous. The west side is full of small bays. The soil is reddish and apparently fertile. The products are chiefly rice, pineapples, watermelons, bananas, limes, oranges, cocoanuts and breadfruit, and there are numerous cattle on the island. Fish, fruit and vegetables are plentiful in some places. Several kinds of domestic fowl are reared.

Agana is on a sandy beach on the western coast of Guam island. It is the capital city and the seat of the government of the islands. There are about 300 houses, built of wood and on piles or pillars. The official buildings, comprising the governor's residence, the arsenal, barracks and prison, are of stone. There is a convict establishment here and about 500 troops. A small river, crossed by two stone bridges, flows into the bay near the town. The port can only be used when the winds are to the eastward, and even then it is dangerous, on account of the heavy swell and the great depth of water close up to the reefs off the shore.

Port San Luis D'Ara lies on the west coast of Guam, about five miles south of the capital. The harbor has anchorages at all seasons, is extensive and safe, but is much incumbered by reefs and islets. Pilots can be obtained, but whether they would take in the Charleston is another story. However, the ship can easily get within three miles of the

town, near which, in the center of the harbor on a rock level with the water, is built an old fort known as Fort Santa Cruz. A road leads from the landing place at D'Ara to Agana. There are several other deep water ports along the coast of Guam, most of which are uninhabited, though affording excellent and safe anchorages.—New York Herald.

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

What a Social Student Found in an Eastern Province.

While studying social conditions in oriental lands Dr. Alice B. Stockham was advised by Tolstoi to visit the Naiars on the Malabar coast of India, and witness a type of civilization unknown elsewhere among the inhabitants of earth. Here, according to a writer, the husband is a mere incident in the social organization. Woman's power is autocratic and absolute. She wins or divorces a husband at will. She frames and administers the laws by which he lives, and through her is the descent of the property, which he may earn, but not own. The ricefield is his active arena, and if industrious and frugal—proving himself capable of maintaining a family—some Nair maid invites him to become her husband. The successful man of eligible years is wooed and won as is the fortunate and accomplished maiden of our country.

The impropriety of manifesting affection for a woman before it is solicited is thoroughly instilled into the mind of the Nair man, and, while the strife between natural tendencies and national custom may sometimes approach the nature of an irrepressible conflict, to yield is ruin and humiliation irreparable. The eligible bachelor must await an avowal of love and choice and suffer in silence if it be long withheld. The Naiars are of Brahman origin and much above the average inhabitants of India in intelligence and in the administration of their native government. Better native schools are found here than elsewhere in India, and a surprising degree of domestic contentment.—Springfield Republican.

Black and White Effects.

Black and white effects again figure largely in the domain of both fashionable dress and millinery. Black and white silks, satins and brocades just brought from over the sea are set forth by leading importers. Black and white taffetas, surahs, failles and other fancy silks and liberty textiles appear. Black and white checks and plaids are being formed into stylish spring costumes by the fashionable dressmakers, and Frenchwomen are now wearing black and white satin brocade shirtdwaars with their stylish black cloth skirts. Waists of black and white or gray and white stripes or dots are always good style, whether made in the manner of the cotton shirt waists or with full fronts turned back with white revers over tucked chemisette of fabric to match. A full blouse of cream white silk or satin, covered everywhere with a drape or veiling merely of jetted black net, often proves the most becoming of all waists a slender woman of indifferent complexion can select. Sometimes cream ribbons matching the blouse are the most satisfactory additions she can make to the waist; again, a bow of soft pink or brilliant cerise satin works wonders of improvement.—New York Post.

Forest Protection in Idaho.

The miners as well as the mine owners operating in northern Idaho are peculiarly interested in rational and effective methods of forest protection to what remains of the public timber lands, and as producers of national wealth have a right to demand it. They have the result of years of wanton forest destruction before their eyes and can see themselves confronted with a timber shortage before many years that threatens their commercial and industrial life. That such a condition is fast approaching needs no prophetic vision to foresee.

The extent of burned forest land the past 16 years as developed in these regions is an evidence that requires no supporting argument to make effective. That many thousands of acres of forest still exist in the Cœur d'Alene basins does not weaken the fact of an impending timber shortage. Under the present conditions two or three dry seasons would suffice to wipe out the larger portion by far of what remains of the forests in this part of the state. There is not yet adequate protection or supervision, and public sentiment upon these points is not yet sufficiently aroused.—Forester.

Self Made Men of Other Days.

The self made man is by no means solely the product of modern times. Columbus was a weaver, Franklin was a journeyman printer, Pope Sixtus V was employed in his young days in keeping swine, Robert Burns was a plowman, Aesop was a slave, Homer was a beggar, Daniel De Foe was apprenticed to a hosier, Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, while Virgil was a baker's son Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Cervantes was a stonecutter, Captain Cook commenced life as a cabin boy, Haydn, the musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, Pizarro, instead of going to school, was sent to keep hogs. Kirke White's father was a butcher, and Keats' father kept a livery stable.—New York Sun.

STAR Bargain Store

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIALS WHICH WILL MORE THAN CROWD OUR BIG STORE.

Wash Goods.

A new line of navy blue, which is so scarce, at two prices, 9 and 12½c, worth 15 and 20.

New line of dimity in small figures, cheap at 15c, for 10c.

25c French organdies, newest patterns, for 15c.

25 pieces of lawns and dimities, sold at 10, 12½ and 15c; your choice while it last for 5c.

White lawn at 6, 8, 10, 12½ and c, the best values you have ever seen.

5 pieces of white pique, what everybody is looking for, worth 25c, for 17½c.

After you buy your dress do not forget to see our line of valencir lace and insertion of which we have the best selection at the lowest prices.

Ribbons.

We will sell our entire stock of fancy ribbons as long as it will last at the following astonishing low prices:

All our 25, 30 and 35c ribbons for 19c.

All our 39 and 45c ribbons for 25c.

Do not miss the chance to get your share.

Black and colored maire taffeta and black double faced satin ribbons at bargain prices.

5 dozen new white sailors in 1 short back sailors for 50c. \$1 and \$1.25 shapes for 50c. 75c short back sailors for 48c. 5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

5 dozen of new white sailors in 1 short back sailors for 50c. \$1 and \$1.25 shapes for 50c. 75c short back sailors for 48c. 5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

Flowers at great bargain prices.

Millinery.

Every lady's and child's hat must go now, cost and value will not be considered.

25 hats sold at \$1.75 and \$2 for 98c.

25 children's hats sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 50c.

25 children's hats sold at \$2 and \$2.50 for \$1.25.

\$1 short back sailors for 50c. \$1 and \$1.25 shapes for 50c.

75c short back sailors for 48c. 5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

5 dozen of new white sailors in 1 short back sailors for 50c. \$1 and \$1.25 shapes for 50c. 75c short back sailors for 48c. 5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

After you buy your dress do not forget to see our line of valencir lace and insertion of which we have the best selection at the lowest prices.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Our entire stock of parasols in white, black, colored and plaids at great reduced prices. Cost will not be considered as we want to close them out.

50 steel rod umbrellas, fast color tops, cheap at \$1 for 69c.

50 English gloria umbrellas, steel rod, worth \$1.50 for 98c.

New umbrellas at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98 and u5.

Colored umbrellas in all shades at \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.25 and \$3.98.

Children's Department.

25 dozen new white dresses for less money than you can buy the material for. Prices range from 25c to \$1.98. A full line of children's colored dresses at 25, 49, 75 and 98c. Children's lace caps from 5c up. Infant's slips at matchless low prices.

Men's and Boys' Department.

A new line of soft white band shirts with extra cuffs for 48c, worth 75c.

\$1.25 grade white band shirts for 75c.

Light shirts yoked and full size for 25c.

Light colored balbriggan underwear for 22½c.

50c balbriggan underwear for 37½c.

Your choice of our 50c tecks and 50c. Night gowns and four-in-hands for 25c.

Fast black and brown sox 3 vests worth 10c for 4c. White pair for 25c.

20c black lisle sox for 12½c. short sleeves worth 20 for 12½c.

Embroidery or lace trimmed skirts, cheap at \$1, for 69c.

\$1.50 lace or embroidery trimmed skirts for 98c. Better skirts new patterns at \$1.25 and up to \$1.98.

Corset covers at 9 and 15c. Fine embroidered corset covers at 25c, worth double. A

new line of corset covers, embroidery or lace trimmed at 39c

15c. Night gowns and drawers at saving prices. White

and ceru vests sleeveless and

short sleeves worth 20 for 12½c.

NEW THINGS FOR THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

White and fancy pique puff ties for 25c; new bow ties for 15c; new leather and fancy belts for 23c; new collars, shirt waist sets, silk mitts, white silk and kid gloves, fine Swiss handkerchiefs, watered silk ribbons for sashes, hosiery, boys' colored and white blouse waists, men's white neckband shirts and everything in furnishings at the lowest prices at the



Try a pair of these. For sale here.

W. H. GASS,
220 Diamond.

A POTTERY IN DANGER

But the Plant of the McNicol Company

WAS ONLY DAMAGED A LITTLE

A Gas Regulator Exploded, Followed by a Second Explosion In the Second Story. The Fire Was Quickly Extinguished. Fully Insured.

What might have been a disastrous blaze occurred last evening at the D. E. McNicol pottery.

About 8 o'clock the gas regulator in Apple alley exploded, and the gas ignited the lights in the second story and a second explosion took place. The flames quickly spread, and it looked as though the whole building would burn to the ground. The horses in the stable of R. Hall were taken out and sent to a livery stable, while workmen began taking things out of the office.

The fire department heard the explosion and made a quick run, but before they arrived the sprinkler system in the pottery was working. The blaze was almost out when the department reached the scene.

They stretched one line of hose and used Babcocks to put out what was left of the blaze, and all danger was past in a very few minutes.

The damage to the building is very slight and will not amount to over \$250, which is fully covered by insurance.

DESIGNING WOMEN

Will Now Leave Pensioned Veterans Alone.

A new law went into effect recently prohibiting a woman who marries an old soldier from being entitled to a pension if he dies.

The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will be changed, and the veteran who gets married hereafter will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnished all the attraction himself.

ONCE AGAIN

Council and Railroad Men Will Endeavor to Meet.

Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock council will again endeavor to meet Engineer Newhall and Attorney Boyle of the Pennsylvania company to see if they can arrange their differences.

This will be the third or fourth time the parties have tried to have a session, but have failed on every occasion. At the meeting an effort will be made to find out just how much of city territory the railroad company occupies.

Rough Riders and a Celestial.

The fact was made known at city hall yesterday afternoon that a number of men connected with the Pawnee Bill show were before the mayor Monday evening.

The men had contracted with a Chinese laundry to do some rush work for them at an advanced price, and when they called for it the men refused to pay. Chief Johnson brought about a settlement.

Out at Spring Grove.

George Schmidt and family will this week move to the campground.

Work was commenced today on the new cottage being erected by Samuel Ashbaugh.

The dormitory was cleaned yesterday, and will be opened to the public in a few days.

The tent in the circle will be erected in a few days.

LADRONE ISLANDS.

SPANISH TERRITORY OVER WHICH OUR FLAG MAY FLY.

Their Great Value as a Coaling Station For Our Navy—The Islands Lie In the Path of the Trade Winds and Have Some Good Harbors.

The information that the United States cruiser Charleston, which left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, on May 25, has made a second stop, this time at one of the Ladrones islands, is a very important bit of news. It means, perhaps, the hoisting of our flag on another portion of Spanish territory and the establishment there of a coaling station. This acquisition of a coaling station would be most valuable from a strategic point of view, for our navy could then have a line of coaling depots across the Pacific.

From San Francisco to Honolulu is 2,000 miles, from Honolulu to the Ladrones islands is 3,500 miles, nearly due west, and thence on to Manila, almost due west again, is 1,500 miles. Coaling facilities and a large coal pile at each of these points would make a voyage across the Pacific an easy matter—as simple as a voyage across the Atlantic. Though it would be longer in the aggregate it would probably be much smoother.

The Ladrones are an archipelago composed of a chain of volcanic islands extending north and south from latitude 13 degrees 12 minutes north to latitude 20 degrees 32 minutes north, and in longitude about 146 east. Magellan discovered them on March 6, 1521. Magellan's crew named them Ladrones, from the supposed thieving propensities of the natives, and this name the group retained until 1668, when it received the name of Marianas in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, the widow of Philip IV, king of Spain. The only inhabited islands are Agrigan, Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam. There are active volcanoes in the group on the four remaining islands not named. Guam, or Guajan, is the island where the Charleston is reported to have gone to establish a coaling station.

The population of the island is composed of Spaniards, under the authority of a military governor, resident at Agana, where there is a small garrison; the Chamorros (the aborigines) and the Caroline islanders, the latter having been imported at various times since 1866. These Caroline islanders are of a somewhat striking appearance—tall, copper colored, with long, curly hair, and long beards and mustaches. They wear very little clothing. The natives of the Ladrones resemble those of the Philippines, except that they are more vigorous, and they seem, like them, to be intermixed with the Malay race.

The islands lie within the region of the northeast trade winds and are subject to the influence of the northeast monsoon while that wind is blowing in the China sea, while from June to October the southwest monsoon exercises more or less control over the prevailing winds. The mean monthly temperature is highest in August, when it is 79 degrees, and lowest in February and March, when it is 73. In the first three months of the year rain squalls, known as churadas, occur. From April to June the weather is generally fine. The rainy season is from August to November, and in these months the strongest winds are experienced, mostly from the westward, and thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. Earthquakes are often felt in the islands, and typhoons visit them at times.

Guam, or Guajan, is the southernmost and largest as well as the most populous of the group. It is bordered throughout a great part of its circuit by a chain of reefs. The population a few years ago was estimated at 7,000, of whom 5,000 belonged to the town of Agana and its suburbs. At a distance Guam appears flat and even. Its east side is bordered with steep rocks and exposed to the ocean swell. The north side is low, but to the southward it is more mountainous. The west side is full of small bays. The soil is reddish and apparently fertile. The products are chiefly rice, pineapples, watermelons, bananas, limes, oranges, coconuts and breadfruit, and there are numerous cattle on the island. Fish, fruit and vegetables are plentiful in some places. Several kinds of domestic fowl are reared.

Agana is on a sandy beach on the western coast of Guam island. It is the capital city and the seat of the government of the islands. There are about 300 houses, built of wood and on piles or pillars. The official buildings, comprising the governor's residence, the arsenal, barracks and prison, are of stone. There is a convict establishment here and about 500 troops. A small river, crossed by two stone bridges, flows into the bay near the town. The port can only be used when the winds are to the eastward, and even then it is dangerous, on account of the heavy swell and the great depth of water close up to the reefs off the shore.

Port San Luis D'Ara lies on the west coast of Guam, about five miles south of the capital. The harbor has anchorages at all seasons, is extensive and safe, but is much incumbered by reefs and islets. Pilots can be obtained, but whether they would take in the Charleston is another story. However, the ship can easily get within three miles of the

town, near which, in the center of the harbor on a rock level with the water, is built an old fort known as Fort Santa Cruz. A road leads from the landing place at D'Ara to Agana. There are several other deep water ports along the coast of Guam, most of which are uninhabited, though affording excellent and safe anchorages.—New York Herald.

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

What a Social Student Found in an Eastern Province.

While studying social conditions in oriental lands Dr. Alice B. Stockham was advised by Tolstoi to visit the Naiars on the Malabar coast of India, and witness a type of civilization unknown elsewhere among the inhabitants of earth. Here, according to a writer, the husband is a mere incident in the social organization. Woman's power is autocratic and absolute. She wins or divorces a husband at will. She frames and administers the laws by which he lives, and through her is the descent of the property, which he may earn, but not own. The ricefield is his active arena, and if industrious and frugal—proving himself capable of maintaining a family—some Nayar maid invites him to become her husband. The successful man of eligible years is wooed and won as is the fortunate and accomplished maiden of our country.

The impropriety of manifesting affection for a woman before it is solicited is thoroughly instilled into the mind of the Nayar man, and, while the strife between natural tendencies and national custom may sometimes approach the nature of an irrepressible conflict, to yield is ruin and humiliation irreparable. The eligible bachelor must await an avowal of love and choice and suffer in silence if it be long withheld. The Naiars are of Brahman origin and much above the average inhabitants of India in intelligence and in the administration of their native government. Better native schools are found here than elsewhere in India, and a surprising degree of domestic contentment.—Springfield Republican.

Black and White Effects.

Black and white effects again figure largely in the domain of both fashionable dress and millinery. Black and white silks, satins and brocades just brought from over the sea are set forth by leading importers. Black and white taffetas, surahs, failles and other fancy silks and liberty textiles appear. Black and white checks and plaids are being formed into stylish spring costumes by the fashionable dressmakers, and Frenchwomen are now wearing black and white satin broadcloth waistbands with their stylish black cloth skirts. Waists of black and white or gray and white stripes or dots are always good style, whether made in the manner of the cotton shirt waist or with full fronts turned back with white revers over tucked chemisette of fabric to match. A full blouse of cream white silk or satin, covered everywhere with a drapery or veiling merely of jetted black net, often proves the most becoming of all waists a slender woman of indifferent complexion can select. Sometimes cream ribbons matching the blouse are the most satisfactory additions she can make to the waist; again, a bow of soft pink or brilliant cerise satin works wonders of improvement.—New York Post.

Forest Protection In Idaho.

The miners as well as the mine owners operating in northern Idaho are peculiarly interested in rational and effective methods of forest protection to what remains of the public timber lands, and as producers of national wealth have a right to demand it. They have the result of years of wanton forest destruction before their eyes and can see themselves confronted with a timber shortage before many years that threatens their commercial and industrial life. That such a condition is fast approaching needs no prophetic vision to foresee.

The extent of burned forest land the past 16 years as developed in these regions is an evidence that requires no supporting argument to make effective. That many thousands of acres of forest still exist in the Cœur d'Alene basins does not weaken the fact of an impending timber shortage. Under the present conditions two or three dry seasons would suffice to wipe out the larger portion by far of what remains of the forests in this part of the state. There is not yet adequate protection or supervision, and public sentiment upon these points is not yet sufficiently aroused.—Forester.

Self Made Men of Other Days.

The self made man is by no means solely the product of modern times. Columbus was a weaver, Franklin was a journeyman printer, Pope Sixtus V was employed in his young days in keeping swine, Robert Burns was a plowman, Aesop was a slave, Homer was a beggar, Daniel De Foe was apprenticed to a hosier, Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, while Virgil was a baker's son Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Cervantes was a common soldier, Canova's father was a stonemason, Captain Cook commenced life as a cabin boy, Haydn, the musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, Pizarro, instead of going to school, was sent to keep hogs. Kirke White's father was a butcher, and Keats' father kept a livery stable.—New York Sun.

STAR

Bargain Store

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIALS WHICH WILL MORE THAN CROWD OUR BIG STORE.

Wash Goods.

A new line of navy blue, which is so scarce, at two prices, 9 and 12½c, worth 15 and 20.

New line of dimity in small figures, cheap at 15c, for 10c.

25c French organdies, newest patterns, for 15c.

25 pieces of lawns and dimities, sold at 10, 12½ and 15c; your choice while it last for 5c.

White lawn at 6, 8, 10, 12½ and c, the best values you have ever seen.

5 pieces of white pique, what everybody is looking for, worth 25c, for 17½c.

After you buy your dress do not forget to see our line of valencié lace and insertion of which we have the best selection at the lowest prices.

Millinery.

Every lady's and child's hat must go now, cost and value will not be considered.

25 hats sold at \$1.75 and \$2 for 98c.

25 children's hats sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50 for 50c.

25 children's hats sold at \$2 and \$2.50 for \$1.25.

1 short back sailors for 50c. \$1 and \$1.25 shapes for 50c.

75 short back sailors for 48c. 5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

5 dozen new white sailors in 25c, for 17½c.

After you buy your dress do not forget to see our line of valencié lace and insertion of which we have the best selection at the lowest prices.

Flowers at great bargain prices.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Our entire stock of parasols in white, black, colored and plaids at great reduced prices. Cost will not be considered as we want to close them out.

50 steel rod umbrellas, fast color tops, cheap at \$1 for 69c.

50 English gloria umbrellas, steel rod, worth \$1.50 for 98c.

New umbrellas at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98 and u5.

Colored umbrellas in all shades at \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.25 and \$3.98.

Children's Department.

25 dozen new white dresses for less money than you can buy the material for.

White waists trimmed in insertion, sold everywhere for \$1.50, for 98c.

New gingham waists, pleated, cheap at \$1.50, for 98c.

White waists trimmed in insertion, sold everywhere for \$1.50, for 98c.

50 gingham waists, for 25c.

White waists trimmed in insertion, sold everywhere for \$1.50, for 98c.

White waists for 25c.

White waists for 2

WELLSVILLE.

TRUSTEES MUST PAY

According to Solicitor Wells' Opinion.

HE WAS ASKED TO COLLECT

The Amount of the Deficiency Created by the Late Superintendent—Improvements Ordered—All the News of Wells-ville.

Members James, Minor and Rand were the only members of council who were not at the meeting last night.

The report of Expert Sant from June 1 to 21, at which time Clerk Davidson became superintendent of the water works, was read. The report was received. The new superintendent reported a balance of \$116.69. Solicitor Wells asked if the superintendent usually signed the report, and finding he had said it was irregular as the official should report to the trustees and they to council. Mr. Davidson said he only followed the established rule.

The bond of William Fraser as poor director was accepted.

A petition from 32 residents of Fourteenth street asking council to take means to prevent the overflow of Golding run near the residence of I. James was presented, and it went to improvement committee with power to act.

Mr. Wells had a similar request from people living near McQueen's run, and the matter was discussed.

Solicitor Wells said, in answer to a question, that he had investigated the responsibility for the deficit in the water department. He assumed the money had actually been lost by Fogo, and as the office he held was one created by the trustees they were responsible. Council does not know the superintendent, but look to the trustees for all the management in that in that department. "I do not question the honesty of the intention of the trustees, but the law says they must do certain things. They might be ignorant of the duties of their office, but that is no excuse. The trustees did not deposit the money received each month with the treasurer, nor did they receive a bond before Fogo entered upon his duties as required by law. The liability, therefore, rests with the trustees," he said.

Councilman Wells wanted the report considered at a full meeting of council, but the motion did not carry, and he made another motion instructing the solicitor to collect the amount from whom it was due. The motion passed.

The following bills were ordered paid: Ruggles Gale company, \$1.50; J. C. Nicholson, \$23; W. H. Mick, \$45; John Sant, \$17.50; White & Perkins, \$2.90; H. M. McCreary, \$12.50; Dr. A. L. Robinson, \$12.50; Poor Director Fraser, \$14.25; McQueen Bros., \$10.50; Electric light, \$391.10; E. R. Barrett, \$3; D. A. Davidson, \$64.75; H. E. Lownds, \$14.90; J. T. Warren, \$45; H. A. Herbert, \$176.60; S. Culbertson, \$31.80; S. Q. Boring, \$33.25; Q. A. McIntosh, \$2.75.

Broken Windows.

When the salute was being fired from the cannon early Monday morning an extra charge was put in the old piece, and as a result several windows in the Menough foundry were broken.

It is probable the firing squad will hear something more of the matter.

News of Wellsville.

A 3-year-old son of Mrs. Carter, who resides in Coal street, had his hand badly lacerated by a fire cracker yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy and son, Claude, of Scottdale, Pa., spent the Fourth with Frank Finley, Center street.

Harvey and Thomas Smith, of Canton, are in town visiting friends.

Reed Bryson and Mrs. J. R. Bryson, who spent the Fourth with J. L. Swan, returned to their home in Wheeling yesterday afternoon.

Harry Fogo was taken to the Canton workhouse yesterday by Officer Thorn.

A man was arrested last night by the officers for illegal train riding. He was a cripple, but he lead the officers a lively chase over 10 freight cars before he was taken.

Mrs. J. H. Stokes who has been visiting relatives in town, returned to her home in Pittsburg, yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. D. Fraser.

Miss Marion Everson, who has been attending a kindergarten school for teachers in Pittsburg, for the past few months, returned home yesterday evening.

Harrison Russell, an esteemed resident,

We Don't Like to Urge You

to buy shoes of us, because it looks as if we were egotistical, as if we thought we could do better by you than any one else. Now this is not our feeling, although we might be excused if it was, because every one is saying

WE DO BEST BY BUYERS.

And although we know it is true, we don't feel a bit stuck up over it, because after all, it is our duty to do the best we can by our customers. No, even when folks tell us our prices are LOWEST, we don't get big headed and expect every one to trade at our store. If popular prices could turn heads we should have gone daft long ago. We only ask you to try our shoes.

J. R. WARNER & Co.

DIAMOND.

died last night at 8:30. He had been a sufferer for many months with consumption. A wife, two sons and two daughters remain: Mrs. Robert McGee of Irondale, Edward Russell, William Russell and Miss Sadie Russell. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow, Reverend Reager will officiate and interment will be at Spring Hill.

Simple Ruby Lamp.

Secure an ordinary quart size red Rhine wine bottle and by gently tapping on the bottom thereof break out enough glass to allow the insertion of a candle. A hammer can be used for this purpose, if a little care be taken. Then wrap a piece of ruby paper all around the bottle, securing same by paste or mucilage. The lamp is now ready for use, and by standing the bottle on a triangle of burned matches and lighting the candle, will burn without any trimming of wick and other oil lamp inconveniences. The little white light emanating from the top will do absolutely no harm.—New York Mail and Express.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Consult our price list before buying your groceries. Remember every article we advertise is strictly first class.

PRICE LIST.

Currents, 4 lbs.	25c
Standard pkg. Coffee, per lb.	10c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.	5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.	5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.	5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.	6 ¹ / ₄
Wine Cakes, per lb.	6 ¹ / ₄
2 lbs. Tomatoes, per can	5c
Best 3 lbs Tomatoes, 2 cans	15c
World's Favorite Corn, per can	5c
Moore & Brady String Beans, can	5c
Baked Beans, per can	5c
Oil Sardines	3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.	25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.	25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box	1c
No. 8 Candles, each	1c

PICTURES FREE.

Each purchaser at our stores next Saturday will be presented with a beautiful Steel Engraving of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, size 20x24. This picture is a copy of his latest photo. Do not fail to secure one.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

Attaining Refinement.

Charles Dudley Warner was once talking informally to the students of the Art league in New York on "Refinement."

"And how may one best attain to this ideal of refinement?" asked one young man.

Mr. Warner stroked his whiskers very earnestly for a space, but this was the utmost he could find of encouragement, "A very good way is to inherit it."

WANTED.

WANTED—First-class decorators on glass to use vitreous colors; steady work, good pay; only experienced decorators on glass lamps need answer. Address Lock Box 1077, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A four or five roomed house, in a desirable location, immediately; willing to pay good rent; security given. Address K., care NEWS REVIEW.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot 30x130 and a five-room house on Fifth street, between Jackson and Jefferson; price \$2,700. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln avenue.

LOST.

LOST—A pocketbook on Fifth street, between the First M. E. church and Monroe street. Finder will please return to this office at once.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as, Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press OF THE NEWS REVIEW

BUMS CONSTANTLY

Have You
Inspected It?—

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review
Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands of
dollars worth of latest
Designs and Styles of
Type, Border and Novel-
ties. All work absolutely
guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

WELLSVILLE.

TRUSTEES MUST PAY

According to Solicitor Wells' Opinion.

HE WAS ASKED TO COLLECT

The Amount of the Deficiency Created by the Late Superintendent—Improvements Ordered—All the News of Wells-ville.

Members James, Minor and Rand were the only members of council who were not at the meeting last night.

The report of Expert Sant from June 1 to 21, at which time Clerk Davidson became superintendent of the water works, was read. The report was received. The new superintendent reported a balance of \$116.69. Solicitor Wells asked if the superintendent usually signed the report, and finding he had said it was irregular as the official should report to the trustees and they to council. Mr. Davidson said he only followed the established rule.

The bond of William Fraser as poor director was accepted.

A petition from 32 residents of Fourteenth street asking council to take means to prevent the overflow of Golding run near the residence of I. James was presented, and it went to improvement committee with power to act.

Mr. Wells had a similar request from people living near McQueen's run, and the matter was discussed.

Solicitor Wells said, in answer to a question, that he had investigated the responsibility for the deficit in the water department. He assumed the money had actually been lost by Fogo, and as the office he held was one created by the trustees they were responsible. Council does not know the superintendent, but look to the trustees for all the management in that in that department. "I do not question the honesty of the intention of the trustees, but the law says they must do certain things. They might be ignorant of the duties of their office, but that is no excuse. The trustees did not deposit the money received each month with the treasurer, nor did they receive a bond before Fogo entered upon his duties as required by law. The liability, therefore, rests with the trustees," he said.

Councilman Wells wanted the report considered at a full meeting of council, but the motion did not carry, and he made another motion instructing the solicitor to collect the amount from whom it was due. The motion passed.

The following bills were ordered paid: Ruggles Gale company, \$1.50; J. C. Nicholson, \$23; W. H. Mick, \$45; John Sant, \$17.50; White & Perkins, \$2.90; H. M. McCreary, \$12.50; Dr. A. L. Robinson, \$12.50; Poor Director Fraser, \$14.25; McQueen Bros., \$10.50; Electric light, \$391.10; E. R. Barrett, \$3; D. A. Davidson, \$64.75; H. E. Lownds, \$14.90; J. T. Warren, \$45; H. A. Herbert, \$176.60; S. Culbertson, \$31.80; S. Q. Boring, \$38.25; Q. A. McIntosh, \$2.75.

Broken Windows.

When the salute was being fired from the cannon early Monday morning an extra charge was put in the old piece, and as a result several windows in the Menough foundry were broken.

It is probable the firing squad will hear something more of the matter.

News of Wellsville.

A 3-year-old son of Mrs. Carter, who resides in Coal street, had his hand badly lacerated by a fire cracker yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy and son, Claude, of Scottdale, Pa., spent the Fourth with Frank Finley, Center street.

Harvey and Thomas Smith, of Canton, are in town visiting friends.

Reed Bryson and Mrs. J. R. Bryson, who spent the Fourth with J. L. Swan, returned to their home in Wheeling yesterday afternoon.

Harry Fogo was taken to the Canton workhouse yesterday by Officer Thorn.

A man was arrested last night by the officers for illegal train riding. He was a cripple, but he lead the officers a lively chase over 10 freight cars before he was taken.

Mrs. J. H. Stokes who has been visiting relatives in town, returned to her home in Pittsburgh, yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. D. Fraser.

Miss Marion Everson, who has been attending a kindergarten school for teachers in Pittsburgh, for the past few months, returned home yesterday evening.

Harrison Russell, an esteemed resident,

We Don't Like to Urge You

to buy shoes of us, because it looks as if we were egotistical, as if we thought we could do better by you than any one else. Now this is not our feeling, although we might be excused if it was, because every one is saying

WE DO BEST BY BUYERS.

And although we know it is true, we don't feel a bit stuck up over it, because after all, it is our duty to do the best we can by our customers. No, even when folks tell us our prices are LOWEST, we don't get big headed and expect every one to trade at our store. If popular prices could turn heads we should have gone dast long ago. We only ask you to try our shoes.

J. R. WARNER & Co.

DIAMOND.

died last night at 8:30. He had been a sufferer for many months with consumption. A wife, two sons and two daughters remain: Mrs. Robert McGee of Irondale, Edward Russell, William Russell and Miss Sadie Russell. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow, Reverend Reager will officiate and interment will be at Spring Hill.

Simple Ruby Lamp.

Secure an ordinary quart size red Rhine wine bottle and by gently tapping on the bottom thereof break out enough glass to allow the insertion of a candle. A hammer can be used for this purpose, if a little care be taken. Then wrap a piece of ruby paper all around the bottle, securing same by paste or mucilage. The lamp is now ready for use, and by standing the bottle on a triangle of burned matches and lighting the candle, will burn without any trimming of wick and other oil lamp inconveniences. The little white light emanating from the top will do absolutely no harm.—New York Mail and Express.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Consult our price list before buying your groceries. Remember every article we advertise is strictly first class.

PRICE LIST.

Currants, 4 lbs.....	.25c
Standard pkg. Coffee, per lb.....	.10c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.....	.5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.....	.5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.....	.5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.....	.6c
Wine Cakes, per lb.....	.6c
2 lbs. Tomatoes, per can.....	.6c
Best 3 lbs. Tomatoes, 2 cans.....	.15c
World's Favorite Corn, per can.....	.5c
Moore & Brady String Beans, can.....	.5c
Baked Beans, per can.....	.5c
Oil Sardines.....	.3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.....	.25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.....	.25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....	.1c
Carpet Tacks, per box.....	.1c
No. 8 Candles, each.....	.1c

PICTURES FREE.

Each purchaser at our stores next Saturday will be presented with a beautiful Steel Engraving of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, size 20x24. This picture is a copy of his latest photo. Do not fail to secure one.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

Attaining Refinement.

Charles Dudley Warner was once talking informally to the students of the Art league in New York on "Refinement."

"And how may one best attain to this ideal of refinement?" asked one young man.

Mr. Warner stroked his whiskers very earnestly for a space, but this was the utmost he could find of encouragement, "A very good way is to inherit it."

WANTED

WANTED—First-class decorators on glass to use vitreous colors; steady work, good pay; only experienced decorators on glass lamps need answer. Address Lock Box 1077, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A four or five roomed house, in a desirable location, immediately; willing to pay good rent; security given. Address K., care NEWS REVIEW.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot 30x130 and a five-room house on Fifth street, between Jackson and Jefferson; price \$2,700. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln avenue.

LOST.

LOST—A pocketbook on Fifth street, between the First M. E. church and Monroe street. Finder will please return to this office at once.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as: Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Announciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest
Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY
Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press OF THE NEWS REVIEW
BILLS CONSTANTLY

Have You Inspected It?— Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands of
dollars worth of latest
Designs and Styles of
Type, Border and Novel-
ties. All work absolutely
guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
(Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.)
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

SOME of Shafter's 300 pounds seem to contain something of diplomacy as well as a knowledge of war.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will likely order a change or two in his policy toward America when he learns of Cervera's fate.

THE senators, who are fighting against the annexation of Hawaii, must be desperate else they would not continue the battle in this hot weather.

UNCLE SAM was proud of the army and navy before the war began, now he must be careful, in the light of recent events, that his head does not get too big for his hat.

THE question of whether credit should be given Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley should not excite unusual discussion. Each should have a share since each has justly earned it.

ENGLAND advises Spain to sue for peace, but this government is not ready for peace. Porto Rico has not yet been taken and General Blanco is still starving Cubans in Havana.

THE failure of the Spanish to recognize the power of the Red Cross is a matter the European powers might discuss while they are talking so freely of the war. This thing of killing surgeons when in the discharge of their duty belongs more to savages than to civilized beings.

THE efforts of the Sagasta ministry to show that Cervera won a signal victory when he was known to be a prisoner on an American vessel, is in keeping with the tactics employed since the war began. Perhaps the premier could tell the truth before he became what the Spanish style a statesman, but he has certainly in recent years lost all recollection of that commendable trait.

OUR SOLDIERS.
After months of weary waiting East Liverpool's soldier boys are bound for a foreign land where they will be called upon to do their part in overcoming a desperate enemy. Present indications promise fighting, and if Company E is given an opportunity to show what it can do the News Review only voices the opinion of the whole city when it says every man will do his duty. Not one will shirk when the time comes. They will gain honor for themselves and reflect credit upon the community they so ably represent. Let us hope they will return, everyone of them, to the friends who are closely watching the story of their life as it is told from day to day.

PROTECT THE FLAG.
The American people have as a rule revered the Stars and Stripes, and in these days when the national emblem floats from myriads of staffs throughout the country they look upon it with love and respect. There are, however, in almost every community, a few so styled enterprising individuals who have taken the liberty to desecrate the flag and put it to their own use by using it as an advertising medium. That is why congress should pull from the place where it was put a number of years ago the bill which provides for the punishment of all such people. It should be passed without delay. The whole country would hail it as an act of patriotism. There would be

rejoicing in every hamlet of the land. It would mean a new order compelling enforcement of the nation's just due.

PERSONAL SUMMONS

Not Required In a Case of Alimony to Make It Legal.

LISBON, July 6.—[Special]—In the case of Clara Benner against Harry Benner a divorce was not granted nor asked, as was published in some county papers.

Mrs. Benner alleged that her husband has failed to support her, and has been wilfully absent for two years; that he is a profligate, and is fast converting his property into money and spending it. She asked that she be decreed reasonable alimony for the support of herself and her minor child out of property in Lisbon in which Benner has a one-fourth interest, the property descending to him from his father.

She further asked that a perpetual injunction be granted Benner from disposing of his property, and that the said support be made a charge on the real estate. Service was made by publication, and the attorneys for the defendant claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, as the defendant should have had personal service of summons. The attorneys made motion to dismiss the case on that ground. The motion was overruled and the court granted Mrs. Benner \$200 alimony now and \$15 per month hereafter and made it a charge on the real estate.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal Made One.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal last evening were united in marriage at the bride's parents in Lincoln avenue, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, Rev. J. M. Huston officiating.

Mr. Todd is employed at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles plant, while his bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pickal. The happy couple will take a short trip and upon their return will go to housekeeping in Lincoln avenue.

BOYS' BRIGADE

Will Be Organized at St. Stephen's Church.

A branch of the Boys' Brigade will be organized at St. Stephen's church next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the parish hall.

Boys of 12 years and over will be admitted, and it is the purpose to make the organization a crack one. Such institutions exist in many parts of the country, and have been found of inestimable benefit. It is believed the new organization will start with a big membership.

NEW BIDS

Will Be Asked For the New East End Station.

Fire committee of council held a meeting last evening, and decided to have Clerk Hanley advertise at once for bids for the construction of the East End station.

The committee have received a number of bids, but as the price to be paid for the building must not exceed \$1,350 new bids will be asked.

NEXT SATURDAY

Will the Election For Flood Bonds Be Held.

The question of whether \$10,000 bonds shall be issued to repair the damage done by the recent heavy rain will be submitted to the voters next Saturday.

There is but little interest taken in the matter and the vote will be very light.

Largest In Its History.

Fred B. Sankey, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, passed through the city this morning. He made a short stop at Wellsville and from there went to Wheeling. He told a reporter the Pennsylvania company had their share of business for the Fourth, which was about the largest in the history of the company.

Newhall Would Not Talk.

Engineer Newhall and several assistant engineers passed through the city this morning going east on the accommodation train.

Mr. Newhall was seen by a reporter but refused to say anything further than that they were just going up the road a short distance.

Will Lose Two Fingers.

Joseph W. Geon, who had his hand so severely injured by a cannon cracker, is somewhat improved today, and if blood poisoning does not set in he will lose nothing but two fingers.

Second hand, high grade phaeton for sale. Inquire of Joseph Walters or 195 Jackson street.

A BIG FAMILY ROW

Caused Officers From the Fire Station

TO BE SENT TO WEST MARKET

Mike Fitzgerald Was Released Last Evening—A Mysterious Case Involving Local People, Which, for the Present, Is Being Kept Quiet.

Mayor Bough had but one dispute to settle today, and that was caused by a family quarrel at the top of West Market street hill at 10 o'clock last night.

Joseph Jackson, Cornelius Smith and Enoch Smith were out enjoying themselves during the evening. They were near the Jackson home when Cornelius and Enoch Smith commenced to talk about Mrs. Jackson. They called her bad names and one of them struck her, she said to a reporter this morning. A message was sent to the fire station, and Officers Terrence and Bettridge responded. They found the people in the road making a lot of noise, and after restoring quite told them to see the mayor this morning. They may be arrested this afternoon.

No arrests were made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty, awaiting the next victim.

Michael Fitzgerald, who was fined \$6.60 yesterday afternoon, was released last evening. He went his way rejoicing.

A gentleman living near the state line called at the mayor's office yesterday morning and made information against several people residing in East End. The officials request that the charge and names of offenders be suppressed, as no arrests have been made as yet.

Chief Johnson returned from Lisbon last evening after placing Harry Dobbins in the county jail.

SOME MONEY

Came From Lisbon to Provide For the City's Needs.

City Treasurer Herbert this morning received from Auditor Harvey \$20,000, the advance on the June taxes.

Of this amount \$10,000 will go to the school fund and the balance to the city. Clerk Hanley and Treasurer Herbert at once placed the amount in the different funds as follows: General, \$4,000; light, \$1,500; fire, \$1,500; police, \$500; street, \$2,500.

Against Cannon Crackers.

The numerous accidents on the Fourth of July caused by the explosion of giant fire crackers has caused a great deal of comment in the city, and already there is talk of a petition to council asking that they pass an ordinance prohibiting the firing of cannon crackers within the city limits at any time.

Going to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle will leave tomorrow for Atlantic city. From there they will go to New York, up the Hudson to Albany and thence to Bennington, Vermont, where they will spend two weeks with relatives.

Observed an Anniversary.

Joseph and Harry Rowe yesterday celebrated their ninth birthday at their home in Washington street. A large number of their little friends were present and spent a very pleasant afternoon and evening.

Train Delayed.

The train due in this city at 10:05 o'clock today was delayed 25 minutes at Rochester this morning.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Edwin M. Knowles left this morning for a southern trip.

—Mrs. J. E. Anderson is visiting friends in East Palestine.

—Miss Bessie Baxter, of Second street, is visiting friends in Cleveland.

—Lawrence Stevenson left at noon for the east in the interest of the Dresden pottery.

—Mrs. John R. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Wilson, West Market street.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purinton, Mrs. Walper and Miss Ida Walper will leave in the morning for Atlantic city.

—Mrs. Maggie Kayl and Miss Jennie McClay, of Pittsburgh, are the guests of Mrs. C. T. Larkins, of Jackson street.

—Mrs. Laura Frances Sheets, of Washington, D. C., who has been spending a week in this city, left today on a visit to friends in East Liverpool.—Salisbury Herald.

CUT PRICES

—IN—

Tan Shoes.

We are making great cuts in some of our women's, misses' and children's tan shoe prices. Your opportunity is at hand. You are bound to need these shoes and should buy now while the opportunity is so obviously in your favor. The shoes we are offering at reduced prices are not back numbers of uncertain age or quality, they are this season's goods, newest shapes and colors, and are here in all sizes and widths.



Your especial attention is called to our

Women's Shoes at \$1.69,

Made of Genuine Vici Kid, Chocolate, Tan and Ox Blood colors. Their values and price at other stores is \$2.25.

Women's Shoes at \$1.98,

Made of Foederer's Vici Kid, which has no superior. These shoes are here in all Kid, Vesting and Plaid Tops, also inserted Vesting Lace Stays. The equal to these Shoes can be bought nowhere for less than \$2.50 and some get \$3.00.

Visit Our Store

When you want Shoes. It will pay you above expectations.

BENDHEIM'S,

DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Oilly

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and smart & healthy.

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

A BRITON'S VIEW.

Indorses America's Action and Is Surprised at Length of War.

A short time ago Fred Kurtz, a book dealer of Maryville, Mo., had some business transactions with J. Scer, parish clerk of Cheltenham, England. In answering a letter from him Mr. Kurtz closed with a burr for the "stars and stripes and the union jack." He received the following response from the Englishman:

ST. JAMES PLACE, CHELTENHAM, England, June 8.

DEAR SIR—You say "Hurrah for the stars and stripes and the union jack!" and I suppose that there are not six men in England who would not say the same. What we can't understand is why you Americans have not licked those Spaniards into fits before now. All they can do is chatter—will not fight. Nelson knew them well, and so did Wellington, so did Drake. Poor, silly Spain! It is a dying nation, and the sooner it is dead the better. That was rather a cheeky thing of Lieutenant Hobson, but I expect there is a lot of English blood in him. At any rate, we don't mind owning him. There is perhaps just this little difference: If England had been at war with Spain, their fleet would never have reached the harbor, except the tide had washed it along the bottom. Well, never mind. Wake up, collar the lot of them, and we shall be pleased at your success. Talking of "stars and stripes," it may be interesting to know their origin is derived from England. It was an old crest of the Puritans who were driven from England in Charles I's time. By the time you receive this may they be flying at Santiago! Yours truly,

J. SCER.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR STORED UP POWER.

Mr. Staybolt Considers Man as Built Upon a Compartment Plan.

"Man is, as one might say," said Mr. Staybolt, "built in series of compartments, though he may not know this fact at the outset, and he may indeed go through life and die without knowing it, taking with him unused stocks of ability and strength that he had never known he possessed, simply because they were never brought into play. As to what will bring their qualities into play men differ. There are some few men who command themselves, and some who open at a touch, and then there are many who respond only to the most urgent call. But there are few men who cannot in some way be moved to action."

"This brings me, for illustration, to a brief consideration of the personal quality commonly denominated as sand, of which, I imagine, most of us possess far more than we suspect, for there are few men who finally run away—mighty few who will not stand up and fight when they feel that they are really called upon. But our sand is in compartments, and most of us, I fancy, open only one and make that last through life, and we die without knowing how brave we are unless some great occasion, independent of ourselves, opens another compartment and shows us what we really have in reserve. I might add that there are few if any revelations that come to us in life that give us greater pleasure or more enlarge our horizon."

"The moral of all this is that in our good qualities we should trust ourselves without hesitation. There are qualities, which will easily suggest themselves, which it would be better to leave unused, better for ourselves and for everybody else if the compartments containing them were never opened, but as to such qualities as pluck, endurance, energy, capacity and moral strength we should call upon ourselves freely. We should not take down with us, as otherwise we are almost certain to do, stores of these valuable qualities untouched, but rather we should draw upon them now and constantly and confidently, and so doing we shall be gratified with our constant growth in strength and more than gratified with the attending substantial rewards."—New York Sun.

Both Drank.

A fight between a young man from this city and a woman living in Wellsville occurred on the Virginia side near the county road bridge Monday night.

Early in the evening the couple began to drink heavily, and about 8 o'clock in the evening the dispute arose. The woman struck the man in the face several times, and he retaliated by partly tearing her waist.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
(Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.)

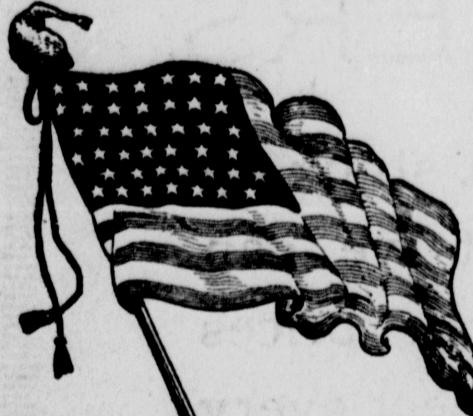
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Postage free in United States and Canada.
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

SOME of Shafter's 300 pounds seem to contain something of diplomacy as well as a knowledge of war.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will likely order a change or two in his policy toward America when he learns of Cervera's fate.

THE senators, who are fighting against the annexation of Hawaii, must be desperate else they would not continue the battle in this hot weather.

UNCLE SAM was proud of the army and navy before the war began, now he must be careful, in the light of recent events, that his head does not get too big for his hat.

THE question of whether credit should be given Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley should not excite unusual discussion. Each should have a share since each has justly earned it.

ENGLAND advises Spain to sue for peace, but this government is not ready for peace. Porto Rico has not yet been taken and General Blanco is still starving Cubans in Havana.

THE failure of the Spanish to recognize the power of the Red Cross is a matter the European powers might discuss while they are talking so freely of the war. This thing of killing surgeons when in the discharge of their duty belongs more to savages than to civilized beings.

THE efforts of the Sagasta ministry to show that Cervera won a signal victory when he was known to be a prisoner on an American vessel, is in keeping with the tactics employed since the war began. Perhaps the premier could tell the truth before he became what the Spanish style a statesman, but he has certainly in recent years lost all recollection of that commendable trait.

OUR SOLDIERS.

After months of weary waiting East Liverpool's soldier boys are bound for a foreign land where they will be called upon to do their part in overcoming a desperate enemy. Present indications promise fighting, and if Company E is given an opportunity to show what it can do the News Review only voices the opinion of the whole city when it says every man will do his duty. Not one will shirk when the time comes. They will gain honor for themselves and reflect credit upon the community they so ably represent. Let us hope they will return, everyone of them, to the friends who are closely watching the story of their life as it is told from day to day.

PROTECT THE FLAG.

The American people have as a rule revered the Stars and Stripes, and in these days when the national emblem floats from myriads of staffs throughout the country they look upon it with love and respect. There are, however, in almost every community, a few so styled enterprising individuals who have taken the liberty to desecrate the flag and put it to their own use by using it as an advertising medium. That is why congress should pull from the place where it was put a number of years ago the bill which provides for the punishment of all such people. It should be passed without delay. The whole country would hail it as an act of patriotism. There would be

rejoicing in every hamlet of the land. It would mean a new order compelling enforcement of the nation's just due.

PERSONAL SUMMONS

Not Required in a Case of Alimony to Make It Legal.

LISBON, July 6.—[Special]—In the case of Clara Benner against Harry Benner a divorce was not granted nor asked, as was published in some county papers.

Mrs. Benner alleged that her husband has failed to support her, and has been wilfully absent for two years; that he is a profligate, and is fast converting his property into money and spending it. She asked that she be decreed reasonable alimony for the support of herself and her minor child out of property in Lisbon in which Benner has a one-fourth interest, the property descending to him from his father.

She further asked that a perpetual injunction be granted Benner from disposing of his property, and that the said support be made a charge on the real estate. Service was made by publication, and the attorneys for the defendant claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, as the defendant should have had personal service of summons. The attorneys made a motion to dismiss the case on that ground. The motion was overruled and the court granted Mrs. Benner \$200 alimony now and \$15 per month hereafter and made it a charge on the real estate.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal Made One.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal last evening were united in marriage at the bride's parents in Lincoln avenue, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, Rev. J. M. Huston officiating.

Mr. Todd is employed at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles plant, while his bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pickal. The happy couple will take a short trip and upon their return will go to housekeeping in Lincoln avenue.

BOYS' BRIGADE

Will Be Organized at St. Stephen's Church.

A branch of the Boys' Brigade will be organized at St. Stephen's church next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the parish hall.

Boys of 12 years and over will be admitted, and it is the purpose to make the organization a crack one. Such institutions exist in many parts of the country, and have been found of inestimable benefit. It is believed the new organization will start with a big membership.

NEW BIDS

Will Be Asked For the New East End Station.

Fire committee of council held a meeting last evening, and decided to have Clerk Hanley advertise at once for bids for the construction of the East End station.

The committee have received a number of bids, but as the price to be paid for the building must not exceed \$1,350 new bids will be asked.

NEXT SATURDAY

Will the Election For Flood Bonds Be Held.

The question of whether \$10,000 bonds shall be issued to repair the damage done by the recent heavy rain will be submitted to the voters next Saturday.

There is but little interest taken in the matter and the vote will be very light.

Largest In Its History.

Fred B. Sankey, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, passed through the city this morning. He made a short stop at Wellsville and from there went to Wheeling. He told a reporter the Pennsylvania company had their share of business for the Fourth, which was about the largest in the history of the company.

Newhall Would Not Talk.

Engineer Newhall and several assistant engineers passed through the city this morning going east on the accommodation train.

Mr. Newhall was seen by a reporter but refused to say anything further than that they were just going up the road a short distance.

Will Lose Two Fingers.

Joseph W. Geon, who had his hand so severely injured by a cannon cracker, is somewhat improved today, and if blood poisoning does not set in he will lose nothing but two fingers.

Second hand, high grade phaeton for sale. Inquire of Joseph Walters or 195 Jackson street.

A BIG FAMILY ROW

Caused Officers From the Fire Station

TO BE SENT TO WEST MARKET

Mike Fitzgerald Was Released Last Evening—A Mysterious Case Involving Local People, Which, For the Present, Is Being Kept Quiet.

Mayor Bough had but one dispute to settle today, and that was caused by a family quarrel at the top of West Market street hill at 10 o'clock last night.

Joseph Jackson, Cornelius Smith and Enoch Smith were out enjoying themselves during the evening. They were near the Jackson home when Cornelius and Enoch Smith commenced to talk about Mrs. Jackson. They called her bad names and one of them struck her, she said to a reporter this morning. A message was sent to the fire station, and Officers Terrence and Bettridge responded. They found the people in the road making a lot of noise, and after restoring quite told them to see the mayor this morning. They may be arrested this afternoon.

No arrests were made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty, awaiting the next victim.

Michael Fitzgerald, who was fined \$6.60 yesterday afternoon, was released last evening. He went his way rejoicing.

A gentleman living near the state line called at the mayor's office yesterday morning and made information against several people residing in East End. The officials request that the charge and names of offenders be suppressed, as no arrests have been made as yet.

Chief Johnson returned from Lisbon last evening after placing Harry Dobbins in the county jail.

SOME MONEY

Came From Lisbon to Provide For the City's Needs.

City Treasurer Herbert this morning received from Auditor Harvey \$20,000, the advance on the June taxes.

Of this amount \$10,000 will go to the school fund and the balance to the city. Clerk Hanley and Treasurer Herbert at once placed the amount in the different funds as follows: General, \$4,000; light, \$1,500; fire, \$1,500; police, \$500; street, \$2,500.

Against Cannon Crackers.

The numerous accidents on the Fourth of July caused by the explosion of giant fire crackers has caused a great deal of comment in the city, and already there is talk of a petition to council asking that they pass an ordinance prohibiting the firing of cannon crackers within the city limits at any time.

Going to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle will leave tomorrow for Atlantic city. From there they will go to New York, up the Hudson to Albany and thence to Bennington, Vermont, where they will spend two weeks with relatives.

Observed an Anniversary.

Joseph and Harry Rowe yesterday celebrated their ninth birthday at their home in Washington street. A large number of their little friends were present and spent a very pleasant afternoon and evening.

Train Delayed.

The train due in this city at 10:05 o'clock today was delayed 25 minutes at Rochester this morning.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Edwin M. Knowles left this morning for a southern trip.

Mrs. J. E. Anderson is visiting friends in East Palestine.

Miss Bessie Baxter, of Second street, is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Lawrence Stevenson left at noon for the east in the interest of the Dresden pottery.

Mrs. John R. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Wilson, West Market street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purinton, Mrs. Walper and Miss Ida Walper will leave in the morning for Atlantic city.

Mrs. Maggie Kayl and Miss Jennie McClay, of Pittsburgh, are the guests of Mrs. C. T. Larkins, of Jackson street.

Mrs. Laura Frances Sheets, of Washington, D. C., who has been spending a week in this city, left today on a visit to friends in East Liverpool.—Salmon Herald.

CUT PRICES

IN

Tan Shoes.

We are making great cuts in some of our women's, misses' and children's tan shoe prices. Your opportunity is at hand. You are bound to need these shoes and should buy now while the opportunity is so obviously in your favor. The prices are not back numbers of uncertain age or quality, they are this season's goods, newest shapes and colors, and are here in all sizes and widths.

Your especial attention is called to our

Women's Shoes at \$1.69,

Made of Genuine Vici Kid, Chocolate, Tan and Ox Blood colors. Their values and price at other stores is \$2.25.

Women's Shoes at \$1.98,

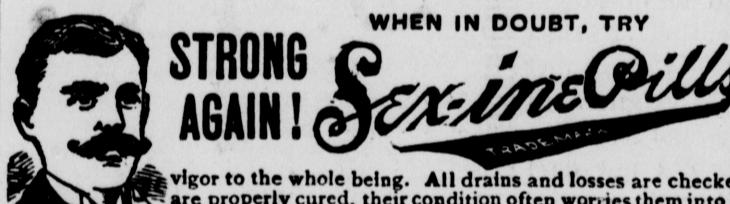
Made of Foederer's Vici Kid, which has no superior. These shoes are here in all Kid, Vesting and Plaid Tops, also inserted Vesting Lace Stays. The equal to these Shoes can be bought nowhere for less than \$2.50 and some get \$3.00.

Visit Our Store

When you want Shoes. It will pay you above expectations.

BENDHEIM'S,

DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-in-e-Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy

and well-tempered body. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients

are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.

BOYS GO TONIGHT

The Eighth Infantry Is Comfortably Settled

ON BOARD THE ST. PAUL

The Regiment Arrived In Jersey City This Morning and Crossed the River, Where They Boarded the Cruiser—They Expect to Start For the South at Seven O'Clock—Hobson to Be Exchanged. Hundreds Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special]—The Eighth Ohio infantry is at this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, comfortably quartered on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. We will start for Santiago at 7 o'clock.

The command left Dunn Loring last night, and after a quick trip reached Jersey City soon after 2 o'clock this morning. All are well and expect to enjoy the trip.

The regiment was marching on board this morning, and the boys were not long in making themselves as comfortable as possible. Some of them expect to suffer from seasickness but no one dreads it, all thought of that being lost in the knowledge that we will soon be at the front.

TRUMP.

DEAD IN THE WATER.

Hundreds of Passengers Went Down With the Labourgogne.

HALIFAX, July 6.—[Special]—The French liner Labourgogne, which left New York last Saturday for Havre, has been sunk in a collision.

There were 800 persons on board, and to the present only 200 have been reported as saved. The remainder probably went down with the vessel. Details of the awful happening have not at this hour been received here.

Later advices say that all officers of the vessel were drowned, except the purser and three engineers. Only one woman was saved. Of the saved 170 were passengers and the other 30 are members of the crew.

The Spaniard Dubosc was on the passenger list.

HOBSON TO BE FREED.

He Will Be Released With His Men Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Shafter wires that Lieutenant Hobson and his men will be released tomorrow and will be permitted to enter the American lines. General Toral has agreed to the exchange.

The news is especially gratifying to the administration, as every effort has been made to bring about the brave men's release.

THEY WANT PEACE.

A Madrid Correspondent Sends Interesting News.

LONDON, July 6.—[Special]—The Madrid correspondent of a leading paper wires today that peace will be demanded today.

The war party in Spain, the correspondent explains, has lost much of its force since the destruction of the fleet.

ATTACK DELAYED.

Big Storm Is Raging In Santiago Today.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Greely makes the official announcement this afternoon that a big storm is raging in and around Santiago today, and the attack of General Shafter's forces has probably been delayed.

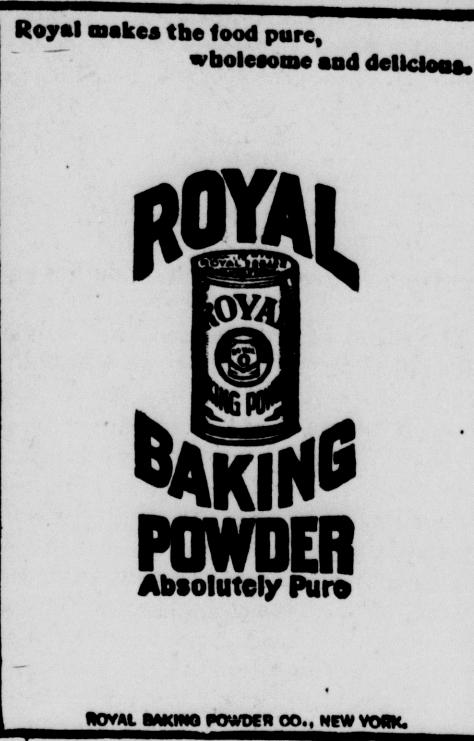
GET OUT

Is the Forcible Notification Sent to Admiral Camara.

PORT SUEZ, July 6.—[Special]—The Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara had no sooner arrived here than it was ordered to leave in 24 hours without coaling. The admiral protested, but the protest was overruled.

Will Start Tomorrow. The work of grading and paving Pennsylvania avenue extension will be commenced tomorrow. The contractor will erect a stable in East End and keep his horses there until the work is completed.

Read the NEWS REVIEW.



LISTENED TO REPORTS

Delegates to the Convention Then Discussed Them.

COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED

They Performed the Duty to Which They Were Assigned, and the Body Spent More Time in Discussion—The Work Mapped Out For Today.

The Brotherhood convention was called to order yesterday afternoon promptly at 2 o'clock by President Hughes.

After the minutes of the previous session had been read and approved a rule was adopted to have all morning sessions commence at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12, and the afternoon meeting be held from 2 to 5 o'clock. The rule will be strictly enforced in order to give the committees a chance to do their work.

Committees on finance, law, state of order, rules, appeals and grievance were appointed and President Hughes presented his annual report.

It deals with every branch of the potting industry and shows the increase since the last convention was held. The condition of the trade was thoroughly reviewed and the report was very full and complete and was very interesting to the delegates. President Hughes was the recipient of many congratulations upon the admirable way in which he had done his work. The industry has made many advances during the past year and every improvement was shown by the president. The report was the best ever submitted to the convention.

Vice President Jesse J. Jackson, of Wheeling, also submitted his annual report. It was along the same line as that of President Hughes, and was very good.

The annual report of Statistician Thomas A. Miles was read, and showed a decided advance in the number of men engaged in the potting industry.

Several matters pertaining to the trade were discussed and the convention adjourned until this morning.

The morning session of the convention was spent in hearing reports from the various committees and a number of important documents were returned to the convention for discussion. Other routine business was transacted. This afternoon will be spent in hearing reports from the balance of the committees and the remainder of the national officers will submit their annual reports.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.

Good Program Arranged For Thursday and Friday.

The eleventh annual convention of the Central Mission league of the Middle conference, Pittsburg synod, will convene tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. John's Evangelical church. A large number of ministers will be present, and a very interesting program has been arranged. Friday the church will picnic, and in the afternoon field day will be held, when some interesting addresses will be made.

COUNCIL OBJECTS

To the Election For the Issue of Hospital Bonds.

From all appearances the citizens will not be given another chance to vote upon the question of issuing bonds to build a hospital.

Although the petition has been in council for several weeks, the matter has been laid over from time to time, and as there is some opposition on the part of council, it is probable a resolution to grant a special election would not pass that body.

Mayor Bough's Clerk.

Miss Grace Lowrey has taken the position as clerk to Mayor Bough, and entered upon her duties this morning. Miss Lowrey was a recent graduate of the normal school at Slippery Rock, and next year will take a position as teacher in a Pennsylvania town.

ATTENDED CAMPMEETING.

The members of the Free Methodist church of this city, who attended the annual campmeeting of the church at Moravia have returned home. Services will now be held at the church in Sheridan avenue.

IN LISBON AS WITNESSES.

Robert Hall and Monroe Patterson were in Lisbon today, being witnesses in the damage case of Bryan against Burford Brothers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Sunday school of the Methodist Protestant church will picnic tomorrow.

OUR SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Continues.

This week we make a straight cut of 12½ per cent on the prices of all Book-Cases costing over \$10.00, and on all

Combination BOOK-CASES Over \$14.00.



We have some beautiful cases at

\$20, \$25 AND \$30,

and when you deduct 1-8 of these prices it makes bargains you shouldn't miss.

Bicycle Riders



and would-be riders have a great opportunity in our

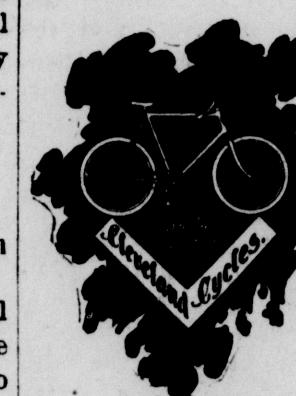
\$19.25 Wheels.

We also have a few

CLEVELAND CYCLES THE HONEST VALUE CLEVELAND CYCLES

\$40.00, \$53 and \$60, wheels which will be sold at 10 per cent discount.

This is a great chance to get a Cleveland below price.



SEE WHEEL IN OUR WINDOW.

RIDDEN THROUGH MUD AND WATER TO PITTSBURG.

Any Breaks?

Did the chain tighten?

Any Lubricant used on chain?

NIT!

Ride a "Cleveland" and you will always get there.



CARPET BUYERS

are reaping a harvest in the Clearance Sale. Many of the ends we are closing out are

large enough for any sized room, and at a saving of 10 to 25c per yard, they are a veritable bonanza.

THE S. G. HARD CO THE BIG STORE

BOYS GO TONIGHT

The Eighth Infantry Is Comfortably Settled

ON BOARD THE ST. PAUL

The Regiment Arrived In Jersey City This Morning and Crossed the River, Where They Boarded the Cruiser—They Expect to Start for the South at Seven O'clock—Hobson to Be Exchanged. Hundreds Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special]—The Eighth Ohio infantry is at this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, comfortably quartered on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. We will start for Santiago at 7 o'clock.

The command left Dunn Loring last night, and after a quick trip reached Jersey City soon after 2 o'clock this morning. All are well and expect to enjoy the trip.

The regiment was marching on board this morning, and the boys were not long in making themselves as comfortable as possible. Some of them expect to suffer from seasickness but no one dreads it, all thought of that being lost in the knowledge that we will soon be at the front.

TRUMP.

DEAD IN THE WATER.

Hundreds of Passengers Went Down With the *Labourgogne*.

HALIFAX, July 6.—[Special]—The French liner *Labourgogne*, which left New York last Saturday for Havre, has been sunk in a collision.

There were 800 persons on board, and to the present only 200 have been reported as saved. The remainder probably went down with the vessel. Details of the awful happening have not at this hour been received here.

Later advices say that all officers of the vessel were drowned, except the purser and three engineers. Only one woman was saved. Of the saved 170 were passengers and the other 30 are members of the crew.

The Spaniard Dubosc was on the passenger list.

HOBSON TO BE FREED.

He Will Be Released With His Men Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Shafter wires that Lieutenant Hobson and his men will be released tomorrow and will be permitted to enter the American lines. General Toral has agreed to the exchange.

The news is especially gratifying to the administration, as every effort has been made to bring about the brave men's release.

THEY WANT PEACE.

A Madrid Correspondent Sends Interesting News.

LONDON, July 6.—[Special]—The Madrid correspondent of a leading paper wires today that peace will be demanded today.

The war party in Spain, the correspondent explains, has lost much of its force since the destruction of the fleet.

ATTACK DELAYED.

Big Storm Is Raging In Santiago Today.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Greely makes the official announcement this afternoon that a big storm is raging in and around Santiago today, and the attack of General Shafter's forces has probably been delayed.

GET OUT

Is the Forcible Notification Sent to Admiral Camara.

PORT SUEZ, July 6.—[Special]—The Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara had no sooner arrived here than it was ordered to leave in 24 hours without coaling. The admiral protested, but the protest was overruled.

Will Start Tomorrow.

The work of grading and paving Pennsylvania avenue extension will be commenced tomorrow. The contractor will erect a stable in East End and keep his horses there until the work is completed.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GRAND JURY REPORTED

Indicting Some Liverpool Suspects.

ONLY ONE SAID HE WAS GUILTY

The Remainder When Arraigned Demanded Trial—The Leetonia Mayoralty Matter Came Up For Consideration Again.

LISBON, July 6.—[Special]—The grand jury succeeded in winding up its work yesterday and last evening made its report to common pleas court. It follows:

Harry Dobbins, pocket picking; Louis and William Call, George Ebberts, George Fernival, all of Liverpool, burglary; Harry and Edward Garthwaite, Leetonia, burglary; Harry Moore, Columbian, assault.

No indictment was found against William Barcus who was sent to jail from East Liverpool charged with horse stealing.

The accused were brought into court this morning and William Call, Fernival and Ebberts plead not guilty, while Louis Call acknowledged his guilt. Dobbins also said he was innocent as did Moore and the Garthwaites.

The long disputed mayoralty of Leetonia came up again today when a writ of mandamus was issued commanding the council of the village to accept the bond of Joshua Greenameyer as mayor or appear in court July 8 and explain why it has not been done.

Knowles, Taylor & Anderson have taken judgment against E. E. Chambers, of Liverpool, for \$229.65.

A marriage license has been granted M. Binder and Susie Benton.

The case of W. H. Bryan against the Burford Pottery company is being heard today.

Thomas Fogo, of Wellsville, plead guilty to an indictment for gambling and another for keeping a gambling house. On the first he got \$80 and costs and on the other \$20.

WILL JOLLIFY.

Tomorrow Has Been Selected as the Time.

W. H. Surles, president of the Union Veterans' Patriotic league, has called a meeting for this evening at city hall, to which all comrades of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, old soldiers, patriotic societies and leaders of the bands, as well as other citizens, are invited.

The object of the meeting is to arrange for a big celebration to be held in the Diamond tomorrow night in honor of the American victory at Santiago. The object has many supporters in the city, and the meeting tonight is the outgrowth of a pronounced sentiment in that direction.

The league is at the head of the movement, but all citizens are earnestly requested to join with them and make it a time of jollification.

PAINFULLY INJURED

While Stepping From a Street Car Last Night.

Miss Mame Seavers last evening in stepping from a street car in Third street slipped and fell and was painfully injured.

She was taken to a drug store where a physician attended to her injuries and she was later taken to her home in Minerva street. Her condition is serious.

MERCER HAS A SORE LEG.

Winnie Mercer is suffering with a badly sprained leg which greatly interferes with his effectiveness in the pitcher's box.

Dick Padden yesterday played a great game for Pittsburg, accepting 10 chances without an error and making two hits.

Read the NEWS REVIEW.

LISTENED TO REPORTS

Delegates to the Convention Then Discussed Them.

COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED

They Performed the Duty to Which They Were Assigned, and the Body Spent More Time in Discussion—The Work Mapped Out For Today.

The Brotherhood convention was called to order yesterday afternoon promptly at 2 o'clock by President Hughes.

After the minutes of the previous session had been read and approved a rule was adopted to have all morning sessions commence at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12, and the afternoon meeting be held from 2 to 5 o'clock. The rule will be strictly enforced in order to give the committees a chance to do their work.

Committees on finance, law, state of order, rules, appeals and grievance were appointed and President Hughes presented his annual report.

It deals with every branch of the potting industry and shows the increase since the last convention was held. The condition of the trade was thoroughly reviewed and the report was very full and complete and was very interesting to the delegates. President Hughes was the recipient of many congratulations upon the admirable way in which he had done his work. The industry has made many advances during the past year and every improvement was shown by the president. The report was the best ever submitted to the convention.

Vice President Jesse J. Jackson, of Wheeling, also submitted his annual report. It was along the same line as that of President Hughes, and was very good.

The annual report of Statistician Thomas A. Miles was read, and showed a decided advance in the number of men engaged in the potting industry.

Several matters pertaining to the trade were discussed and the convention adjourned until this morning.

The morning session of the convention was spent in hearing reports from the various committees and a number of important documents were returned to the convention for discussion. Other routine business was transacted. This afternoon will be spent in hearing reports from the balance of the committees and the remainder of the national officers will submit their annual reports.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.

Good Program Arranged For Thursday and Friday.

The eleventh annual convention of the Central Mission league of the Middle conference, Pittsburg synod, will convene tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. John's Evangelical church. A large number of ministers will be present, and a very interesting program has been arranged. Friday the church will picnic, and in the afternoon field day will be held, when some interesting addresses will be made.

COUNCIL OBJECTS

To the Election For the Issue of Hospital Bonds.

From all appearances the citizens will not be given another chance to vote upon the question of issuing bonds to build a hospital.

Although the petition has been in council for several weeks, the matter has been laid over from time to time, and as there is some opposition on the part of council, it is probable a resolution to grant a special election would not pass that body.

Mayor Bough's Clerk.

Miss Grace Lowrey has taken the position as clerk to Mayor Bough, and entered upon her duties this morning. Miss Lowrey was a recent graduate of the normal school at Slippery Rock, and next year will take a position as teacher in a Pennsylvania town.

ATTENDED CAMPMEETING.

The members of the Free Methodist church of this city, who attended the annual campmeeting of the church at Moravia have returned home. Services will now be held at the church in Sheridan avenue.

IN LISBON AS WITNESSES.

Robert Hall and Monroe Patterson were in Lisbon today, being witnesses in the damage case of Bryan against Burford Brothers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Sunday school of the Methodist Protestant church will picnic tomorrow.

OUR SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Continues.

This week we make a straight cut of 12½ per cent on the prices of all Book-Cases costing over \$10.00, and on all

Combination BOOK-CASES Over \$14.00.

We have some beautiful cases at

\$20, \$25 AND \$30,

and when you deduct 1-8 of these prices it makes bargains you shouldn't miss.

Bicycle Riders

and would-be riders have a great opportunity in our



\$19.25 Wheels.

We also have a few

CLEVELAND CYCLES HONEST VALUE CLEVELAND CYCLES

\$40.00, \$53 and \$60, wheels which will be sold at 10 per cent discount.

This is a great chance to get a Cleveland below price.



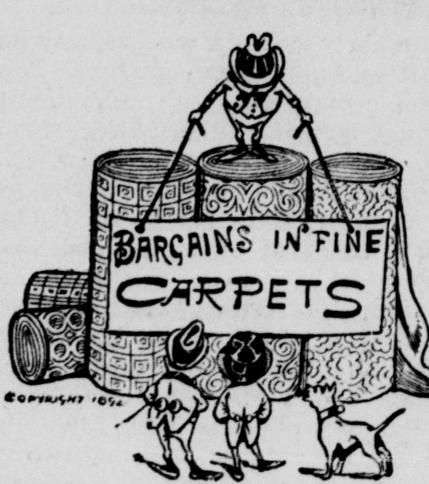
SEE WHEEL IN OUR WINDOW.

RIDDEN THROUGH MUD AND WATER TO PITTSBURG.

Any Breaks?
Did the chain tighten?
Any Lubricant used on chain?

NIT!

Ride a "Cleveland" and you will always get there.



CARPET BUYERS

are reaping a harvest in the Clearance Sale. Many of the

ends we are closing out are large enough for any sized room, and at a saving of 10 to 25c per yard, they are a veritable bonanza.

THE S. G. HARD CO THE BIG STORE

THEY WERE NOT HAPPY

So One Husband and One Wife

ASK FOR RELIEF IN COURT

The Testimony, It is Said, Will Be Highly Sensational, and Both Cases Will Attract Much Attention, as the People Are Very Well Known.

Two highly sensational divorce cases have been filed at Lisbon, but the papers are not now obtainable and correspondents cannot secure the details. The parties, however, reside in this city, and the stories are known to a number of people.

One action is brought by a man who doubts his wife, and the name of a young man prominent in business and social circles is brought into the action. There was a happening almost a year ago which almost precipitated an open rupture and it was noised about the streets that the young man would have to fight for his life when he met the maddened husband. The matter was settled in some manner without a great deal of publicity, and many persons have doubtless forgotten it, but if the cases come to trial they will doubtless recall the event. The full text of the petition and answer have not been seen, but they are said to recite a number of escapades.

The other case deals with people of more mature age. For years they resided in the city and were known by almost everyone in town. The name is a familiar one here, and to those who know nothing of the couple's troubles the trial of the case will be a surprise. The papers were filed by the wife who makes what are said to be a number of serious charges against the husband to whom she has been mated for many years. They have several children, some of them married, living in the city.

These cases have been kept very quiet and none but the officials in Lisbon know of their existence, but in this place the stories have become noised around until a number of people are wondering when they will be made public and the rascality involved in both given out for the people to discuss.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

It Shows That the Local Office Is Doing Business.

Postmaster Miskal has completed his second quarterly report of the year, and has forwarded it to the department at Cincinnati.

The total receipts for the months of April, May and June amounted to \$6,485.82. This amount is \$184.12 less than the receipts of January, February and March. With the corresponding term of last year receipts show but little difference. Stamps during June were sold as follows: One-cent, 14,781; two-cent, 54,789; five-cent, 810. For the quarter the report shows there were sold 44,343 one-cent stamps, 164,867 two-cent, and 980 five-cent.

PIGS IN TOWN.

Street Car Riders Object to a Strong Odor.

A hog pen a short distance west of the Jethro bridge is causing a great deal of complaint from residents in that part of the city and patrons of the street car line. The stench that arises from the pen is anything but pleasant, and as the place is in the corporate limits the attention of Sanitary Officer Burgess will be called to it. An endeavor will be made to have the pen moved.

On the River.

It was predicted along the wharf this morning that no coal boat stage would now be reached until fall, and all the coal that will reach the south from the north must get there by rail. The marks at the wharf today registered 36 inches and falling slowly. All the boats are hunting the channel, and by the end of the week it is possible navigation will be stopped.

The Queen City could not get farther than Wheeling. It will return from that port to Cincinnati tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The Ben Hur and Uraina were due up today, but had not arrived at a late hour.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order at once.

—Miss Margaret Baxter and Miss Emma James left this morning for Carrollton, where they will visit.

DOCTOR WAS IN LUCK.

How He Got a Quarter of Beef He Was In Want Of.

A prosperous Pittsburgh physician, who resides in an aristocratic part of the city, related an experience he met with about a year after he had graduated from college. He was practicing in a small village in Indiana county about 18 miles from any railroad. He had been recently married, and in the struggle to make ends meet the prospect at times became very discouraging. It was during one of these depressing periods in the middle of the winter, with snow a foot and a half deep covering the ground, that he was called to attend a farmer who lived some miles away. The stock of provisions in the house was exhausted, and it seemed certain that the resolution that had been made by the young couple not to ask any one for credit must be broken. When the call arrived, the doctor was preparing to go to the nearest store to ask the proprietor to give him "nick" so that he could get something for breakfast. Instead of going to the store he mounted his faithful mare Molly and started off through the drifts to visit his patient. When the doctor rose to leave, after attending to the patient, the old farmer said:

"Doc, I ain't got no money, but if a quarter of beef'll do you any good I'll send it in when the roads git broke."

The young doctor's heart gave a bound. Concealing his exultation as best he could, he said: "What's the matter with me taking it right along? I was thinking of buying some beef, and this will come in handy."

The proposition was accepted, and the farmer's son helped put the quarter of beef across Molly's shoulders, and the homeward journey began. The mare was skittish, and the doctor had difficulty in keeping the beef from falling. Finally the mare shied at something, and away went the beef into a big snowdrift.

The doctor was a member of the Methodist church, and, according to his story, did not swear. He dismounted and endeavored to put the beef on the mare, but she wouldn't stand still, and after repeated attempts the task seemed a hopeless one. Thinking of the resolution, the young doctor set his teeth and tried again. This time he was successful. He felt like a conquering hero as he dumped the beef on the portico of his modest home about midnight. The faithful little wife was sure it was a dispensation of Providence, but the doctor, remembering his struggles at the snowdrift, reserved his opinion.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY PUZZLE

She Could Get the Answer, but Still She Wondered.

A dear little woman up on Capitol hill married and went to housekeeping in the most determined manner. She set to work to keep an exact account of her expenditures, balancing her books regularly once a month. One of her earliest purchases was an ice ticket for the season. It cost, I believe, \$10.

A month later, in making up her accounts, it occurred to her that that \$10 should be divided proportionately among the several months mentioned on the ticket in order to give to each day's account only the amount of money actually expended on that day. Also she wished to calculate and set down the number of pounds of ice used each day. The problem had several ramifications which I have forgotten, but, at any rate, it was exceedingly difficult, and the housewife covered sheet after sheet of paper with her calculation. The arrival of her husband found her disheveled and in a state of evident distress.

"What in the world is the matter?" he asked. The wife explained. "Well, can't you get any answer without that figuring?" he asked. The wife's eyes began to blink rapidly and she sniffed suspiciously.

"Oh, I can get an answer," she said, swallowing hard—"I can get a lovely answer, but I can't put it in my book because I can't tell—I can't tell whether it's days or ice or money."—Washington Post.

The Pony In Franz-Josef Land.

At an early stage in our journey our difficulties began. The pony broke loose the second night out, and, unfortunately, gorged herself with dried vegetables. These, together with dog biscuits and a few pounds of oats saved from the previous sledging, were her usual fodder, owing to the lack of legitimate horse food, which had quite run out more than 12 months before. As I expected, the surfeit of dried vegetables brought on a serious illness, to remedy which Armitage and I clubbed together the small supply of pills which we had with us. He produced, I think, two varieties of pills, and I had a number of podophyllin; so we made up a dose of 22 in all, which I administered to our invalid pony, mixed up in some frozen fat from our frying pan. This, I am glad to say, had the desired effect of all the events partly restoring her to health. —Geographical Journal.

Man Is Wiser.

Gerryman (at the mirror)—Put a monkey before a looking glass, they say, and he will look behind it.

Miss Sharpe—But a man knows better. He knows he won't find anything funnier there than the face he sees before him.—Boston Transcript.

FIERCE NAVAL FIGHT.

THE WYOMING'S HEROIC BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE.

Against Overwhelming Odds the American Commander McDougall Fought One of the Most Daring and Successful Engagements in the History of Marine Warfare.

Strange as it may seem, the Wyoming's oriental battle is an almost unrecorded chapter of our naval annals, though it ranks even higher in point of daring and success against overwhelming odds than the defeat of the Alabama by the Wyoming's sister ship, the Kearsarge. But the Wyoming never was in very great luck as a naval star. She had her part throughout the civil war in all the hardest of blockading and cruising service, and fought well whenever she had the chance, but she did not have the luck of getting into the papers. She was sent off at the same time as the Kearsarge to cruise for that scourge of the seas, the Alabama, and just missed her by the merest chance on two occasions in the China seas.

It was in 1863, toward the end of the dual reign of the tycoon and the mikado, when Japan was in the throes of civil war, and the forces of the rebel princes were resisting to the last the passing of the old feudal system. The Prince of Nagato was one of these, and from his tiny kingdom that fronted on the straits of Simonoseki he declared himself lord paramount of everything in sight, including the neighboring seas, from which he took generous toll as did ever the pirate chiefs of Tarifa. He had laid violent hands and hot shot upon the vessels of various powers, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

Meantime Prince Nagato thrived and flourished by the strait of Simonoseki, and failing one day to wring tribute or blackmail by any other means he fired on the American merchantman Pembroke and killed a couple of her crew. There was another diplomatic protest of the combined foreign representatives to the Japanese government, and Commander McDougall, who happened to be in port with the Wyoming, suggested that if the mikado could not take a fall out of his rebellious subject the Wyoming could and would without much urging. This struck the government as a good thing and an easy way out of the international difficulty, so McDougall was given carte blanche to settle accounts with the Prince of Nagato in behalf of all the powers concerned, and he forthwith sailed away.

It was the middle of July when the Wyoming found herself in the strait of Simonoseki and in sight of the shore batteries which were a part of the prince's defenses to seaward. Before she had time to open on the batteries two Japanese gunboats loomed up, one ahead and one astern, in the narrow strait and presently a third came cruising out from among the neighboring islands. It was a nasty place for a fight, McDougall being without charts or pilots, and the odds were more than enough for Nelson himself, being 48 guns of the three Japanese vessels to the 26 of the old Wyoming, to say nothing of the batteries on shore. There was still a chance to run, barring some danger of grounding in the narrow channels among the islands, but the idea does not seem to have occurred to any one aboard the frigate.

Working to windward of the nearest Japanese, the Wyoming opened at long range and worked down on her till, when close aboard, there was nothing of the enemy left standing above decks. The other two vessels had come up in the meantime and engaged the American on either side, but she lay to and gave them shot for shot, port and starboard, till her gunners were smoke blind and the flame of the guns no longer served to light the battlecloud that rolled in white billows over the smooth waters of the strait. It was desperate work in the shallow water, but the Wyoming was the best vessel, and she outmaneuvered her two opponents from start to finish, though twice aground and once afire, with as many men knocked out from splinters and heat as from the enemy's shot.

Fighting themselves out of one smoke patch into another, the three combatants circled around like two crows and a kingbird till they had drifted down in range of the shore batteries, which gayly took a hand in the game. But McDougall ran across the bows of one of his enemies, raked her as he went and left her a floating wreck, and then turned his attention to the batteries. The Wyoming's men rigged the smith's forge on deck and tossed hot shot into the works ashore till they set them afire and the soldiers fled, and the other Japs on the remaining cruiser, deciding enough was as good as a feast, followed their example.

So McDougall mended his rigging and patched his bulwarks, and meanwhile sent word to the recalcitrant prince to come down and settle or he would sail inland and shell the royal palace about its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's coon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and

had invested it so well that there was a very little short of \$2,000,000 finally turned over to the government, which, after all, was pretty good pay for one day's fighting, with a loss of only five killed and six wounded.—Washington Post.

A SELFISH SHAH.

The High Prices of Persian Lamb Capes Accounted For.

The shah of Persia may be only in the 2:30 class in matters of diplomacy and he does not dare exactly to slap Queen Victoria or Kaiser Wilhelm on the back when the potentates chance to meet, but, so far as matters in Persia are concerned, when the shah makes a law it is generally enforced to the letter.

A case in point may be cited in the matter of Persian lambskin. Persian lambskins are and have long been an article of staple demand in the commercial world. They have commanded such good prices that the supply was hardly equal to the demand. Consequently, when the shah one day ordered spring lamb with mint sauce, the cook was obliged to confess that the dish was beyond the command of the Persian treasury. Of course the cook was promptly beheaded, but the shah could not find another cook who would agree to furnish spring lamb whenever his majesty desired to indulge in that delicacy.

This naturally irritated the shah. After consulting with three or four of his most trusted advisers, who could see no way out of the difficulty and who consequently disappeared from their homes and society in a mysterious manner, the shah finally decided that the commerce of Persia was threatened by the extinction of Persian sheep and Persian lambs. Consequently he made a decree that any person found with lambskins in his possession for purposes of trade or commerce would be fined heavily. Since then the export trade in Persian lambskins has stopped with a blunt and nauseating jar.—Boston Advertiser.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Buffalo, N. Y.—July 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until July 19th, with privilege to extend until September 1st, account Captain Young People's Union International Convention.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th, 15th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address to J. K. Dillon, District passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m. *

UNION LABELS.

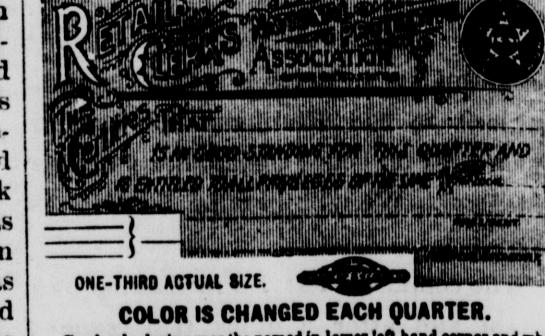
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILOR'S LABEL.



The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels

THEY WERE NOT HAPPY

So One Husband and One Wife

ASK FOR RELIEF IN COURT

The Testimony, It Is Said, Will Be Highly Sensational, and Both Cases Will Attract Much Attention, as the People Are Very Well Known.

Two highly sensational divorce cases have been filed at Lisbon, but the papers are not now obtainable and correspondents cannot secure the details. The parties, however, reside in this city, and the stories are known to a number of people.

One action is brought by a man who doubts his wife, and the name of a young man prominent in business and social circles is brought into the action. There was a happening almost a year ago which almost precipitated an open rupture and it was noised about the streets that the young man would have to fight for his life when he met the maddened husband. The matter was settled in some manner without a great deal of publicity, and many persons have doubtless forgotten it, but if the cases come to trial they will doubtless recall the event. The full text of the petition and answer have not been seen, but they are said to recite a number of escapades.

The other case deals with people of more mature age. For years they resided in the city and were known by almost everyone in town. The name is a familiar one here, and to those who know nothing of the couple's troubles the trial of the case will be a surprise. The papers were filed by the wife who makes what are said to be a number of serious charges against the husband to whom she has been mated for many years. They have several children, some of them married, living in the city.

These cases have been kept very quiet and none but the officials in Lisbon know of their existence, but in this place the stories have become noised around until a number of people are wondering when they will be made public and the rascality involved in both given out for the people to discuss.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

It Shows That the Local Office Is Doing Business.

Postmaster Miskal has completed his second quarterly report of the year, and has forwarded it to the department at Cincinnati.

The total receipts for the months of April, May and June amounted to \$6,485.82. This amount is \$184.12 less than the receipts of January, February and March. With the corresponding term of last year receipts show but little difference. Stamps during June were sold as follows: One-cent, 14,781; two-cent, 54,789; five-cent, 810. For the quarter the report shows there were sold 44,343 one-cent stamps, 164,867 two-cent, and 980 five-cent.

PIGS IN TOWN.

Street Car Riders Object to a Strong Odor.

A hog pen a short distance west of the Jethro bridge is causing a great deal of complaint from residents in that part of the city and patrons of the street car line. The stench that arises from the pen is anything but pleasant, and as the place is in the corporate limits the attention of Sanitary Officer Burgess will be called to it. An endeavor will be made to have the pen moved.

On the River.

It was predicted along the wharf this morning that no coal boat stage would now be reached until fall, and all the coal that will reach the south from the north must get there by rail. The marks at the wharf today registered 36 inches and falling slowly. All the boats are hunting the channel, and by the end of the week it is possible navigation will be stopped.

The Queen City could not get farther than Wheeling. It will return from that port to Cincinnati tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The Ben Hur and Uraina were due up today, but had not arrived at a late hour.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order at once.

—Miss Margaret Baxter and Miss Emma James left this morning for Carrollton, where they will visit.

DOCTOR WAS IN LUCK.

How He Got a Quarter of Beef He Was In Want Of.

A prosperous Pittsburg physician, who resides in an aristocratic part of the city, related an experience he met with about a year after he had graduated from college. He was practicing in a small village in Indiana county about 18 miles from any railroad. He had been recently married, and in the struggle to make ends meet the prospect at times became very discouraging. It was during one of these depressing periods in the middle of the winter, with snow a foot and a half deep covering the ground, that he was called to attend a farmer who lived some miles away. The stock of provisions in the house was exhausted, and it seemed certain that the resolution that had been made by the young couple not to ask any one for credit must be broken. When the call arrived, the doctor was preparing to go to the nearest store to ask the proprietor to give him "tick" so that he could get something for breakfast. Instead of going to the store he mounted his faithful mare Molly and started off through the drifts to visit his patient. When the doctor rose to leave, after attending to the patient, the old farmer said:

"Doc, I ain't got no money, but if a quarter of beef'll do you any good I'll send it in when the roads git broke."

The young doctor's heart gave a bound. Concealing his exultation as best he could, he said: "What's the matter with me taking it right along? I was thinking of buying some beef, and this will come in handy."

The proposition was accepted, and the farmer's son helped put the quarter of beef across Molly's shoulders, and the homeward journey began. The mare was skittish, and the doctor had difficulty in keeping the beef from falling. Finally the mare shied at something, and away went the beef into a big snowdrift.

The doctor was a member of the Methodist church, and, according to his story, did not swear. He dismounted and endeavored to put the beef on the mare, but she wouldn't stand still, and after repeated attempts the task seemed a hopeless one. Thinking of the resolution, the young doctor set his teeth and tried again. This time he was successful. He felt like a conquering hero as he dumped the beef on the portico of his modest home about midnight. The faithful little wife was sure it was a dispensation of Providence, but the doctor, remembering his struggles at the snowdrift, reserved his opinion.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY PUZZLE

She Could Get the Answer, but Still She Wondered.

A dear little woman up on Capitol hill married and went to housekeeping in the most determined manner. She set to work to keep an exact account of her expenditures, balancing her books regularly once a month. One of her earliest purchases was an ice ticket for the season. It cost, I believe, \$10.

A month later, in making up her accounts, it occurred to her that that \$10 should be divided proportionately among the several months mentioned on the ticket in order to give to each day's account only the amount of money actually expended on that day. Also she wished to calculate and set down the number of pounds of ice used each day. The problem had several ramifications which I have forgotten, but, at any rate, it was exceedingly difficult, and the housewife covered sheet after sheet of paper with her calculation. The arrival of her husband found her dishevelled and in a state of evident distress.

"What in the world is the matter?" he asked. The wife explained.

"Well, can't you get any answer without that figuring?" he asked. The wife's eyes began to blink rapidly and she sniffed suspiciously.

"Oh, I can get an answer," she said, swallowing hard—"I can get a lovely answer, but I can't put it in my book because I can't tell—I can't tell whether it's days or ice or money."—Washington Post.

The Pony In Franz-Josef Land.

At an early stage in our journey our difficulties began. The pony broke loose the second night out, and, unfortunately, gorged herself with dried vegetables. These, together with dog biscuits and a few pounds of oats saved from the previous sledging, were her usual fodder, owing to the lack of legitimate horse food, which had quite run out more than 12 months before. As I expected, the surfeit of dried vegetables brought on a serious illness, to remedy which Armitage and I clubbed together the small supply of pills which we had with us. He produced, I think, two varieties of pills, and I had a number of podophyllin; so we made up a dose of 22 in all, which I administered to our invalid pony, mixed up in some frozen fat from our frying pan. This, I am glad to say, had the desired effect of all events partly restoring her to health.

—Geographical Journal.

Man Is Wiser.

Gerryman (at the mirror)—Put a monkey before a looking glass, they say, and he will look behind it.

Miss Sharpe—But a man knows better. He knows he won't find anything funnier there than the face he sees before him.—Boston Transcript.

FIERCE NAVAL FIGHT.

THE WYOMING'S HEROIC BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE.

Against Overwhelming Odds the American Commander McDougall Fought One of the Most Daring and Successful Engagements In the History of Marine Warfare.

Strange as it may seem, the Wyoming's oriental battle is an almost unrecorded chapter of our naval annals, though it ranks even higher in point of daring and success against overwhelming odds than the defeat of the Alabama by the Wyoming's sister ship, the Kearsarge. But the Wyoming never was in very great luck as a naval star. She had her part throughout the civil war in all the hardest of blockading and cruising service, and fought well whenever she had the chance, but she did not have the luck of getting into the papers. She was sent off at the same time as the Kearsarge to cruise for that scourge of the seas, the Alabama, and just missed her by the merest chance on two occasions in the China seas.

It was in 1863, toward the end of the dual reign of the tycoon and the mikado, when Japan was in the throes of civil war, and the forces of the rebel princes were resisting to the last the passing of the old feudal system. The Prince of Nagato was one of these, and from his tiny kingdom that fronted on the straits of Simonoseki he declared himself lord paramount of everything in sight, including the neighboring seas, from which he took generous toll as did ever the pirate chiefs of Tarifa. He had laid violent hands and hot shot upon the vessels of various powers, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

Meantime Prince Nagato throve and flourished by the strait of Simonoseki, and failing one day to wring tribute or blackmail by any other means he fired on the American merchantman Pembroke and killed a couple of her crew. There was another diplomatic protest of the combined foreign representatives to the Japanese government, and Commander McDougall, who happened to be in port with the Wyoming, suggested that if the mikado could not take a fall out of his rebellious subject the Wyoming could and would without much urging. This struck the government as a good thing and an easy way out of the international difficulty, so McDougall was given carte blanche to settle accounts with the Prince of Nagato in behalf of all the powers concerned, and he forthwith sailed away.

It was the middle of July when the Wyoming found herself in the strait of Simonoseki and in sight of the shore batteries which were a part of the prince's defenses to seaward. Before she had time to open on the batteries two Japanese gunboats loomed up, one ahead and one astern, in the narrow strait, and presently a third came cruising out from among the neighboring islands. It was a nasty place for a fight, McDougall being without charts or pilots, and the odds were more than enough for Nelson himself, being 48 guns of the three Japanese vessels to the 26 of the old Wyoming, to say nothing of the batteries on shore. There was still a chance to run, barring some danger of grounding in the narrow channels among the islands, but the idea does not seem to have occurred to any one aboard the frigate.

Working to windward of the nearest Japanese, the Wyoming opened at long range and worked down on her till, when close aboard, there was nothing of the enemy left standing above decks. The other two vessels had come up in the meantime and engaged the American on either side, but she lay to and gave them shot for shot, port and starboard, till her gunners were smoke blind and the flame of the guns no longer served to light the battlecloud that rolled in white billows over the smooth waters of the strait. It was desperate work in the shallow water, but the Wyoming was the best vessel, and she outmaneuvered her two opponents from start to finish, though twice aground and once afire, with as many men knocked out from splinters and heat as from the enemy's shot.

Fighting themselves out of one smoke patch into another, the three combatants circled around like two crows and a kingbird till they had drifted down in range of the shore batteries, which gayly took a hand in the game. But McDougall ran across the bows of one of his enemies, raked her as he went and left her a floating wreck, and then turned his attention to the batteries. The Wyoming's men rigged the smith's forge on deck and tossed hot shot into the works ashore till they set them afire and the soldiers fled, and the other Japs on the remaining cruiser, deciding enough was as good as a feast, followed their example.

So McDougall mended his rigging and patched his bulwarks, and meanwhile sent word to the recalcitrant prince to come down and settle or he would sail inland and shell the royal palace about its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's coon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's coon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and its royal owner's ears.

had invested it so well that there was a very little short of \$2,000,000 finally turned over to the government, which, after all, was pretty good pay for one day's fighting, with a loss of only five killed and six wounded.—Washington Post.

A SELFISH SHAH.

The High Prices of Persian Lamb Capes Accounted For.

The shah of Persia may be only in the 2:30 class in matters of diplomacy and he does not dare exactly to slap Queen Victoria or Kaiser Wilhelm on the back when the potentates chance to meet, but, so far as matters in Persia are concerned, when the shah makes a law it is generally enforced to the letter.

A case in point may be cited in the matter of Persian lambskin. Persian lambskins are and have long been an article of staple demand in the commercial world. They have commanded such good prices that the supply was hardly equal to the demand. Consequently, when the shah one day ordered spring lamb with mint sauce, the cook was obliged to confess that the dish was beyond the command of the Persian treasury. Of course the cook was promptly beheaded, but the shah could not find another cook who would agree to furnish spring lamb whenever his majesty desired to indulge in that delicacy.

This naturally irritated the shah. After consulting with three or four of his most trusted advisers, who could see no way out of the difficulty and who consequently disappeared from their homes and society in a mysterious manner, the shah finally decided that the commerce of Persia was threatened by the extinction of Persian sheep and Persian lambs. Consequently he made a decree that any person found with lambskins in his possession for purposes of trade or commerce would be fined heavily. Since then the export trade in Persian lambskins has stopped with a blunt and nauseating jar.—Boston Advertiser.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, according to Young People's Christian Union, C. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until September 1st, account Baptist Young People's Union International Convention.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m. *

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

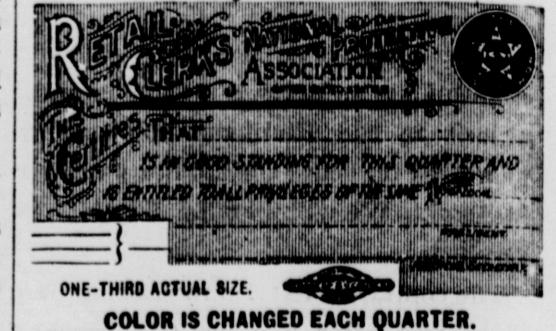
The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card.

Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



REDEEMABLE UNION LABELS ASSOCIATION
15 IN GOOD SIGHT AND THIS QUARTER AND
REDEEMED TAKES PAYMENT OF THE LINE
ONE THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.
Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and when
properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



CUSTOM TAILORS UNION
ORGANIZED 1863
TAILORS
LABEL

The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the

ESCAPED THE GUARDS

Two Liverpool Boys Ill at the Hospital

STARTED WITH THE COMPANY

When Camp Was Abandoned Yesterday Afternoon, and the March For Dunn Loring Began—Incidents of the Last Few Hours at the Familiar Place.

As announced in the NEWS REVIEW yesterday afternoon the Eighth regiment broke camp and prepared for the voyage to Santiago. When all were ready to move they marched to Dunn Loring where they waited the coming of the 135 cars and eight sleepers required to transport the command. The train to carry the Eighth to New York was in three sections, the first with Col. Hard and Major Vollrath's battalion on board, second in command of Major Bryan and the third under Major Weybrecht. Company E was on the last section.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch correspondent says:

"There were scores of visitors to see the regiment go. It was a boiling hot day, but for once the boys did not mind the heat. As it became apparent during the afternoon that marching orders were real, the men were crazy with joy. The wives of the officers of the Eighth Ohio will go on the train with their husbands, but will not go on the St. Paul to Cuba. The brigade will add about 3,500 men to Shafter's army."

"It was nearly 3 p. m. when the Sixth Illinois struck its tents, and soon afterward it was off to Dunn Loring. This movement is the biggest that has taken place in one day in camp. There were over 100 wagons for the three regiments. President McKinley sent word to his two nephews in the Eighth Ohio that they will reach Santiago with the regiment in time to see the finish there, and will afterward have a chance to see good, hard service in Puerto Rico.

"It was 2:30 o'clock, and the paymaster was busy at headquarters, when the general call blew, and all the tents in the Eighth Ohio dropped. The Sixth Massachusetts was the last in the brigade to break camp.

"Privates Seavers and Cox, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, were in the hospital when the camp was struck. One had just recovered from mumps and the other from measles. They escaped the sentries, came to their company, got their stuff and marched away before they were discovered.

"The Pennsylvania boys came over and got all the rustic benches and beds, rifle racks and tables that the departing boys had to leave behind.

"The Sixth Massachusetts were the first to board the cars, leaving shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak."

MADE ROME HOWL.

The Eighth Regiment Celebrated the Big Victory.

Chas. E. Macrum, who is in Washington, in a personal letter to a friend in this city, says:

"I had the pleasure of spending the Fourth with Company E, and what a glorious Fourth it proved to be."

"After passing through the troubles, principally dust, attendant upon a journey from Falls Church to Camp Alger I reached there in safety and found the boys comfortably situated, for it was a holiday and they had, practically, nothing to do. John Wyman and Ed Cook had arrived before me, as had several ladies, relatives of some of our soldier boys. Of course it was good to be there and see them all. I spent a very pleasant day."

"Company E is as fine a looking set of men as I saw in camp, and I saw a great many. All seem hearty and well, and all expressed a very 'comfortable feeling' when questioned. Captain Hill is well again, and seemingly had no trouble in putting away two full meals at dinner, remarking to me confidentially that he didn't seem to have his usual capacity for consumption. Lieutenants Anderson and Hall look rugged and well. The latter had just returned from Baltimore, which point he had reached on his way home when summoned to camp by a telegram. Now he is met at every turn by some joker who wants to know how he enjoyed his visit, and inquires after this person or that person in Liverpool are often heard. He takes it good naturally, however, and passes on."

"While I was in camp the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was heralded to the boys. Maybe there was not fun then! Each regimental band turned out, and marched through

the company streets of their respective regiments. Soon our boys fell in and the process commonly known as making Rome howl began in earnest. The captain was deluged with requests for blank cartridges, as firing had commenced in other commands. He could not find it in his heart to refuse, and the din began in earnest. Then the band marched to regimental headquarters, and while it was playing the boys went wild. They wanted to move at once to the front, and they demonstrated their desire in the most forcible manner possible. Officers were met with 'When are we going?' 'Are we going to start this afternoon?' and many similar questions, the boys believing their time had come at last.

"The company is prepared to move, and Captain Hill says they can be ready 20 minutes after the word is passed around. They are anxious, and from all appearances abundantly able to take care of themselves."

MYSTERIOUS INVENTION.

Colonel Buffington Working on One Thought to Be of Great Importance.

Colonel A. R. Buffington, inventor of the disappearing gun now used by the government, is now working day and night at the United States reservation in Dover, N. J., on a new invention which it is thought will be even more important than the one which has made him famous. Just what the invention is Colonel Buffington will not say. In fact, he did not wish it to become public that he was engaged on such important work. It is quite certain, though, that the invention will be in general use before the present war is over.

It is the development of an idea that came to Colonel Buffington in 1873, about the time that he advised the use of a disappearing gun. There was ever prospect of a war with Spain when he advocated the use of the gun carriage which has proved of inestimable value. Colonel Buffington says the disappearing gun was an idea only incidental to the greater invention on which he was working in 1873, and which he is confident he will now carry to successful completion.

When I saw Colonel Buffington recently, he said: "I am sorry that I can give you no information on the subject. You know yourself how unwise it would be in me to talk about such an invention before it was passed upon by the government." "Is it an explosive or a gun you are working on?" Colonel Buffington smiled—that was all.

When the government adopted the disappearing gun invention, Colonel Buffington asserted in the specification that he dedicated the patent to the United States to have, made or buy anywhere, without payment of royalties. Asked about such a reckless disregard for opportunities for wealth he said recently: "Everything I have invented I have given to Uncle Sam. Why should not I? I received my education at his expense, and all that comes out of my brain now certainly ought to go to Uncle Sam and will go to him." Colonel Buffington was educated at West Point after leaving school in Wheeling, W. Va., which city was his birth place. From 1881 to 1892 he was stationed at the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal. Afterward he was sent to Rock Island, where he remained more than five years and built the magnificent new bridge across the Mississippi.—New York Herald.

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

They Are Excellent Scouts, Full of Resources and Absolutely Fearless.

The sample of fighting shown by the insurgents down around Santiago solves the mystery why the Spaniards have not been able to put down the rebellion in Cuba. The naval officers in their reports to the department speak in enthusiastic terms of the bravery, the endurance and the intelligence of the Cubans who have come under their observation.

Hardened to nature, like the American Indians, whom they resemble, they are able to endure great hardships without weakening their physical strength. They can go a long time without food and at all times subsist without difficulty upon natural fruits, berries, vegetables and the products of the Cuban swamps and forests, upon which an ordinary white man would starve.

They are excellent scouts, full of resources, have keen perception and are absolutely fearless. Their greatest defect, however, is lack of experience with firearms. Many of them are poor marksmen, and all are wasteful of their ammunition, which makes it necessary to caution them constantly. Most of the insurgents that have come into our camps in Cuba are negroes, and a majority of them of full blood. They are entirely uneducated, cannot even read or write, have no knowledge of the outside world and are as ignorant as the colored mountaineers of Tennessee or North Carolina.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

WARM WATER BAPTISM.

We would impress upon the clergy the necessity of having the water warmed. Baptism, it is true, is seldom or never administered by immersion, but even when affusion is used the contact of cold water with a child's head might injuriously affect one with an already sufficiently low power of resistance.

ARMY HOSPITAL SHIP

THE RELIEF IS THE BEST EQUIPPED VESSEL OF ITS KIND.

Accommodations Can Easily Be Provided For 350 Patients and in an Emergency For 500—Large Operating Room—X Ray Appliance—Device For Heating Patients.

The work of reconstruction on the army hospital ship Relief is practically completed. The ship was coaling recently and a large force of men was engaged in giving the finishing touches to the vessel. The wounded men of our army at Santiago will have at their service the finest hospital ship ever owned by any government. Major George H. Torney, U. S. A., the surgeon in charge, has given his personal attention to every detail of construction and as a result the ship presents a beautiful appearance of neatness and comfort. The Relief was formerly the steamer John Englis of the Maine Steamship line, plying between New York and Portland.

Under the supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn navy yard the Relief has been undergoing reconstruction for the past month. The vessel has four decks—the main, berth, promenade and hurricane decks—and on these five sick wards have been arranged. There are two wards on the promenade deck, fore and aft; two on the main deck and another on the after berth deck. Probably 350 patients can be accommodated in the five wards as now arranged, and by the addition of extra cots it is estimated that 500 wounded men could be cared for in an emergency. The officers' ward is forward on the main deck and does not differ materially from the others. On the after main deck is the surgical ward and adjoining this is a good sized and well lighted operating room. In it are three operating tables and two cabinets for surgical instruments.

The entire interior of the vessel is finished in white enamel paint with gold trimmings. The floors of the wards and operating room are covered with rubber tiling. The cots are of iron, painted white and most of them have an upper and a lower berth, arranged like a sleeping car section, to accommodate two patients. In each ward are baths fitted with the Gegensturm system of hot and cold water, by means of which water may be drawn and kept at any temperature desired by simply turning a lever above the tub. All in all, the plumbing is said to be the finest ever put on board a ship.

On the berth deck are staterooms to accommodate 15 male and 15 female nurses, and forward are the roomy and well-lighted officers' quarters. The ship carries a disinfecting plant, an ice plant capable of producing 200 tons a day and an electric plant which supplies power for incandescent lights throughout the vessel and also for a 7,000 candle power searchlight, which is operated from the pilothouse. In addition to this all the wards and the quarters of the officers and the nurses are provided with high power electric fans, which are expected to cool even the heated air of Cuba. A small portion of the after promenade deck has been left open at the sides, and here hammocks are to be swung for the benefit of convalescent patients.

Besides the appliances already enumerated, the Relief has a carbonator for supplying mineral water, several X ray outfits to aid the surgeons in locating bullets, a microscopic laboratory and a well equipped photographic dark room. On the main deck is a telephone, by means of which communication may be established with the shore or with other vessels. The ship carries eight lifeboats, four life rafts and two 28 foot steam launches. Her exterior is painted white, except for an olive green band which will encircle the vessel in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva convention.

An apparatus has been devised by means of which the sick or wounded may be hoisted on board the Relief with the least possible trouble. This consists of a steel boom, which can be swung over the deck of a warship and is fitted with tackle for hoisting. The surgical staff of the Relief will consist of Major Torney, surgical director; Dr. L. P. Williamson, Dr. R. M. Myers, Dr. Ernest C. Schultze, Dr. William M. Gray, Dr. Francis Metcalfe, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Dr. George H. Torney, Jr., of the regular army, and Dr. Frank Donaldson, the only volunteer.

Captain Harding will navigate the vessel and Lieutenant Crabb of the Eighth cavalry has been detailed as quartermaster and commissary. The crew will not be composed of enlisted men. The male nurses who are to go with the Relief are from the Mills Training school of New York, and the women are from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training school of Baltimore.—New York Sun.

MERCURY AND VENUS.

Astronomers generally now admit that the more recent studies of the planets Mercury and Venus tend to confirm Schiaparelli's opinion, advanced some years ago, that both of them turn on their axes once while revolving about the sun. This, however, is a very difficult point to settle with certainty, the reason given for this being, and very plausibly, that the evidence rests upon observation of the exceedingly faint markings upon the disks of the

planets, the fact being that very few astronomers have ever seen them at all with distinctness, and only those who have made a most persistent study of them and are favored with vision especially sensitive to such details are competent to express an opinion as to their correct interpretation.

It is argued that if, as held by some, the rotation and revolution periods are the same be a correct opinion, then the climatic conditions of the two planets must be most remarkable. Furthermore, our moon always shows the same face to the earth and no knowledge exists of the hidden part, nor have the supposed inhabitants of that concealed hemisphere ever seen the earth. This, however, is of no importance to them, as the earth is not the source of light, heat and life on the moon. All parts of the moon are brought under the sun's influence just as all parts of the earth, though the day and night are 14 times as long as on the earth. But how it must be on a planet which has one side only exposed to the sun, astronomers can give no answer.—Exchange.

MURDERERS MAY BE "NICE."

At daybreak at Sakhalin—you could hardly see daybreak on account of the shutters—one of the ugliest looking women I ever saw crept in with a cup of tea that is always given in Asia very early in the morning, and she was a murderer. I went to the little tent outside to have breakfast, and a man came up behind me and reached over my shoulder, and he was a murderer. When we rode out after breakfast, a man with magnificent broad shoulders and splendid face drove, and he was a murderer. The fact is, strange as it may seem, they (the governor and Russian officers at Sakhalin) have no choice. All the domestics must come from the material they have, and if you take a thief he is almost always sure to stay a thief, while a murderer may be a very nice kind of a person. They did that kind of thing among themselves, and I don't want any better men than some of those that were sent there for murder.—Bulletin American Geographical Society.

A Gallant Thief.

A woman in London recently had her pocket picked, one of the articles being a sealed and unaddressed envelope, containing a £5 note. The next day she received back the stolen articles, with the following explanatory note:

DEAR MADAM.—The exigencies of my profession led me just now into possession of your purse, where I find 60 shillings, which I appropriate to my own needs, and these papers, which I return to you. I do this because I feel especially desirous to restore this little white envelope, which I have not been indiscreet enough to open. I know very well that when a young woman goes out with a little white envelope so carefully carried in her pocketbook that this envelope contains a love letter which she is seeking a chance to address secretly to her beloved. I will not wrong your lover by taking the sweet words and kisses which you mean for him, and I am very sorry that I have even for a short time delayed his receiving his letter. May you be happy, dear girl, with him whom you have chosen, and believe always in the good wishes of your obedient servant.

A Quiet Nesting Place.

A peculiar accident overtook a Hickman county man named Arnold. One morning not long since he arose early and went to the wardrobe, took down his summer trousers and drew them on. This proceeding resulted in such yells that the entire family was awakened. Mr. Arnold was soon surrounded by the family, which was anxious to render him assistance. His only words were, "Pull off the pants." The combined efforts of the family were vain, however, until some one suggested that a seam be ripped. This done, there was disclosed not a hornet's nest, rats or anything of that nature, but a cat with eight kittens. —Hickman County (Tenn.) News.

Lord Rothschild's Physician.

One of the Chinese methods is, I believe, to pay the physician as long as the patient is in good health, with the obvious intention of making it the interest of the doctor to keep the patient well. Apparently this is the method Lord Rothschild has adopted. I hear that he pays Sir William Broadbent a retaining fee of 1,000 guineas a year, conditional on Sir William visiting him every Saturday to feel his pulse and see that he is keeping in good health.—Sheffield (England) Telegraph.

Ugly Races.

The Bosjesmans, in south central Africa, are exceedingly ugly and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles and have very much the appearance of the ape.

The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, fat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protruding chin.

Time the Magician.

Mother—What is the matter, Clara? You look distressed.

Clara (a bride)—George has—has had to go off on a—a trip, and he won't be back for—for two days—boohoo!

Same Mother (some years later)—How long will your husband be away?

Same Clara—I forgot to ask.—New York Weekly.

They Obeyed Them.

"Don't swear. Fight!" shouted Colonel Wood when his rough riders received the first volley. And how they did obey orders!—New York World.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop

IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an

Election Sticker

to a

3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured), Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing, presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen. Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

ESCAPED THE GUARDS

Two Liverpool Boys Ill at the Hospital

STARTED WITH THE COMPANY

When Camp Was Abandoned Yesterday Afternoon, and the March For Dunn Loring Began—Incidents of the Last Few Hours at the Familiar Place.

As announced in the NEWS REVIEW yesterday afternoon the Eighth regiment broke camp and prepared for the voyage to Santiago. When all were ready to move they marched to Dunn Loring where they waited the coming of the 135 cars and eight sleepers required to transport the command. The train to carry the Eighth to New York was in three sections, the first with Col. Hard and Major Vollrath's battalion on board, second in command of Major Bryan and the third under Major Weybrecht. Company E was on the last section.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch correspondent says:

"There were scores of visitors to see the regiment go. It was a boiling hot day, but for once the boys did not mind the heat. As it became apparent during the afternoon that marching orders were real, the men were crazy with joy. The wives of the officers of the Eighth Ohio will go on the train with their husbands, but will not go on the St. Paul to Cuba. The brigade will add about 3,500 men to Shafter's army."

"It was nearly 3 p. m. when the Sixth Illinois struck its tents, and soon afterward it was off to Dunn Loring. This movement is the biggest that has taken place in one day in camp. There were over 100 wagons for the three regiments. President McKinley sent word to his two nephews in the Eighth Ohio that they will reach Santiago with the regiment in time to see the finish there, and will afterward have a chance to see good, hard service in Puerto Rico.

"It was 2:30 o'clock, and the paymaster was busy at headquarters, when the general call blew, and all the tents in the Eighth Ohio dropped. The Sixth Massachusetts was the last in the brigade to break camp.

"Privates Seavers and Cox, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, were in the hospital when the camp was struck. One had just recovered from mumps and the other from measles. They escaped the sentries, came to their company, got their stuff and marched away before they were discovered.

"The Pennsylvania boys came over and got all the rustic benches and beds, rifle racks and tables that the departing boys had to leave behind.

"The Sixth Massachusetts were the first to board the cars, leaving shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak."

MADE ROME HOWL.

The Eighth Regiment Celebrated the Big Victory.

Chas. E. Macrum, who is in Washington, in a personal letter to a friend in this city, says:

"I had the pleasure of spending the Fourth with Company E, and what a glorious Fourth it proved to be."

"After passing through the troubles, principally dust attendant upon a journey from Falls Church to Camp Alger I reached there in safety and found the boys comfortably situated, for it was a holiday and they had, practically, nothing to do. John Wyman and Ed Cook had arrived before me, as had several ladies, relatives of some of our soldier boys. Of course it was good to be there and see them all. I spent a very pleasant day."

"Company E is as fine a looking set of men as I saw in camp, and I saw a great many. All seem hearty and well, and all expressed a very 'comfortable feeling' when questioned. Captain Hill is well again, and seemingly had no trouble in putting away two full meals at dinner, remarking to me confidentially that he didn't seem to have his usual capacity for consumption. Lieutenants Anderson and Hall look rugged and well. The latter had just returned from Baltimore, which point he had reached on his way home when summoned to camp by a telegram. Now he is met at every turn by some joker who wants to know how he enjoyed his visit, and inquires after this person or that person in Liverpool are often heard. He takes it good naturedly, however, and passes on."

"While I was in camp the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was heralded to the boys. Maybe there was not fun then! Each regimental band turned out, and marched through

the company streets of their respective regiments. Soon our boys fell in and the process commonly known as making Rome howl began in earnest. The captain was deluged with requests for blank cartridges, as firing had commenced in other commands. He could not find it in his heart to refuse, and the din began in earnest. Then the band marched to regimental headquarters, and while it was playing the boys went wild. They wanted to move at once to the front, and they demonstrated their desire in the most forcible manner possible. Officers were met with 'When are we going?' 'Are we going to start this afternoon?' and many similar questions, the boys believing their time had come at last.

"The company is prepared to move, and Captain Hill says they can be ready 20 minutes after the word is passed around. They are anxious, and from all appearances abundantly able to take care of themselves."

MYSTERIOUS INVENTION.

Colonel Buffington Working on One Thought to Be of Great Importance.

Colonel A. R. Buffington, inventor of the disappearing gun now used by the government, is now working day and night at the United States reservation in Dover, N. J., on a new invention which it is thought will be even more important than the one which has made him famous. Just what the invention is Colonel Buffington will not say. In fact, he did not wish it to become public that he was engaged on such important work. It is quite certain, though, that the invention will be in general use before the present war is over.

It is the development of an idea that came to Colonel Buffington in 1873, about the time that he advised the use of a disappearing gun. There was ever prospect of a war with Spain when he advocated the use of the gun carrying which has proved of inestimable value. Colonel Buffington says the disappearing gun was an idea entirely incidental to the greater invention on which he was working in 1873, and which he is confident he will now carry to successful completion.

When I saw Colonel Buffington recently, he said: "I am sorry that I can give you no information on the subject. You know yourself how unwise it would be in me to talk about such an invention before it was passed upon by the government." "Is it an explosive or a gun you are working on?" Colonel Buffington smiled—that was all.

When the government adopted the disappearing gun invention, Colonel Buffington asserted in the specification that he dedicated the patent to the United States to have, made or buy anywhere, without payment of royalties. Asked about such a reckless disregard for opportunities for wealth he said recently: "Everything I have invented I have given to Uncle Sam. Why should not I? I received my education at his expense, and all that comes out of my brain now certainly ought to go to Uncle Sam and will go to him." Colonel Buffington was educated at West Point after leaving school in Wheeling, W. Va., which city was his birth place. From 1881 to 1892 he was stationed at the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal. Afterward he was sent to Rock Island, where he remained more than five years and built the magnificent new bridge across the Mississippi.—New York Herald.

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

They Are Excellent Scouts, Full of Resources and Absolutely Fearless.

The sample of fighting shown by the insurgents down around Santiago solves the mystery why the Spaniards have not been able to put down the rebellion in Cuba. The naval officers in their reports to the department speak in enthusiastic terms of the bravery, the endurance and the intelligence of the Cubans who have come under their observation.

Hardened to nature like the American Indians, whom they resemble, they are able to endure great hardships without weakening their physical strength. They can go a long time without food and at all times subsist without difficulty upon natural fruits, berries, vegetables and the products of the Cuban swamps and forests, upon which an ordinary white man would starve.

They are excellent scouts, full of resources, have keen perception and are absolutely fearless. Their greatest defect, however, is lack of experience with firearms. Many of them are poor marksmen, and all are wasteful of their ammunition, which makes it necessary to caution them constantly. Most of the insurgents that have come into our camps in Cuba are negroes, and a majority of them of full blood. They are entirely uneducated, cannot even read or write, have no knowledge of the outside world and are as ignorant as the colored mountaineers of Tennessee or North Carolina.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

WARM WATER BAPTISM.

We would impress upon the clergy the necessity of having the water warmed. Baptism, it is true, is seldom or never administered by immersion, but even when affusion is used the contact of cold water with a child's head might injuriously affect one with an already sufficiently low power of resistance.

ARMY HOSPITAL SHIP

THE RELIEF IS THE BEST EQUIPPED VESSEL OF ITS KIND.

Accommodations Can Easily Be Provided For 350 Patients and In an Emergency For 500—Large Operating Room—X Ray Appliance—Device For Heating Patients.

The work of reconstruction on the army hospital ship Relief is practically completed. The ship was coaling recently and a large force of men was engaged in giving the finishing touches to the vessel. The wounded men of our army at Santiago will have at their service the finest hospital ship ever owned by any government. Major George H. Torney, U. S. A., the surgeon in charge, has given his personal attention to every detail of construction and as a result the ship presents a beautiful appearance of neatness and comfort. The Relief was formerly the steamer John Englis of the Maine Steamship line, plying between New York and Portland.

Under the supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn navy yard the Relief has been undergoing reconstruction for the past month. The vessel has four decks—the main, berth, promenade and hurricane decks—and on these five sick wards have been arranged. There are two wards on the promenade deck, fore and aft; two on the main deck and another on the after berth deck. Probably 350 patients can be accommodated in the five wards as now arranged, and by the addition of extra cots it is estimated that 500 wounded men could be cared for in an emergency. The officers' ward is forward on the main deck and does not differ materially from the others. On the after main deck is the surgical ward and adjoining this is a good sized and well lighted operating room. In it are three operating tables and two cabinets for surgical instruments.

The entire interior of the vessel is finished in white enamel paint with gold trimmings. The floors of the wards and operating room are covered with rubber tiling. The cots are of iron, painted white and most of them have an upper and a lower berth, arranged like a sleeping car section, to accommodate two patients. In each ward are baths fitted with the Gegenstrom system of hot and cold water, by means of which water may be drawn and kept at any temperature desired by simply turning a lever above the tub. All in all, the plumbing is said to be the finest ever put on board a ship.

On the berth deck are staterooms to accommodate 15 male and 15 female nurses, and forward are the roomy and well-lighted officers' quarters. The ship carries a disinfecting plant, an ice plant capable of producing 200 tons a day and an electric plant which supplies power for incandescent lights throughout the vessel and also for a 7,000 candle power searchlight, which is operated from the pilothouse. In addition to this all the wards and the quarters of the officers and the nurses are provided with high power electric fans, which are expected to cool even the heated air of Cuba. A small portion of the after promenade deck has been left open at the sides, and here hammocks are to be swung for the benefit of convalescent patients.

Besides the appliances already enumerated, the Relief has a carbonator for supplying mineral water, several X ray outfits to aid the surgeons in locating bullets, a microscopic laboratory and a well equipped photographic dark room. On the main deck is a telephone, by means of which communication may be established with the shore or with other vessels. The ship carries eight lifeboats, four life rafts and two 28 foot steam launches. Her exterior is painted white, except for an olive green band which will encircle the vessel in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva convention.

An apparatus has been devised by means of which the sick or wounded may be hoisted on board the Relief with the least possible trouble. This consists of a steel boom, which can be swung over the deck of a warship and is fitted with tackle for hoisting. The surgical staff of the Relief will consist of Major Torney, surgical director; Dr. L. P. Williamson, Dr. R. M. Myers, Dr. Ernest C. Schultze, Dr. William M. Gray, Dr. Francis Metcalfe, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Dr. George H. Torney, Jr., of the regular army, and Dr. Frank Donaldson, the only volunteer.

Captain Harding will navigate the vessel and Lieutenant Crabb of the Eighth cavalry has been detailed as quartermaster and commissary. The crew will not be composed of enlisted men. The male nurses who are to go with the Relief are from the Mills Training school of New York, and the women are from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training school of Baltimore.—New York Sun.

MERCURY AND VENUS.

Astronomers generally now admit that the more recent studies of the planets Mercury and Venus tend to confirm Schiaparelli's opinion, advanced some years ago, that both of them turn on their axes once while revolving about the sun. This, however, is a very difficult point to settle with certainty, the reason given for this being, and very plausibly, that the evidence rests upon observation of the exceedingly faint markings upon the disks of the

planets, the fact being that very few astronomers have ever seen them at all with distinctness, and only those who have made a most persistent study of them and are favored with vision especially sensitive to such details are competent to express an opinion as to their correct interpretation.

It is argued that if, as held by some, the rotation and revolution periods are the same be a correct opinion, then the climatic conditions of the two planets must be most remarkable. Furthermore, our moon always shows the same face to the earth and no knowledge exists of the hidden part, nor have the supposed inhabitants of that concealed hemisphere ever seen the earth. This, however, is of no importance to them, as the earth is not the source of light, heat and life on the moon. All parts of the moon are brought under the sun's influence just as all parts of the earth, though the day and night are 14 times as long as on the earth. But how it must be on a planet which has one side only exposed to the sun, astronomers can give no answer.—Exchange.

MURDERERS MAY BE "NICE."

At daybreak at Sakhalin—you could hardly see daybreak on account of the shutters—one of the ugliest looking women I ever saw crept in with a cup of tea that is always given in Asia very early in the morning, and she was a murderer. I went to the little tent outside to have breakfast, and a man came up behind me and reached over my shoulder, and he was murderer. When we rode out after breakfast, a man with magnificent broad shoulders and splendid face drove, and he was a murderer. The fact is, strange as it may seem, they (the governor and Russian officers at Sakhalin) have no choice. All the domestics must come from the material they have, and if you take a thief he is almost always sure to stay a thief, while a murderer may be a very nice kind of a person. They did that kind of thing among themselves, and I don't want any better men than some of those that were sent there for murder.—Bulletin American Geographical Society.

A Gallant Thief.

A woman in London recently had her pocket picked, one of the articles being a sealed and unaddressed envelope, containing a £5 note. The next day she received back the stolen articles, with the following explanatory note:

DEAR MADAM—The exigencies of my profession led me just now into possession of your purse, where I find 60 shillings, which I appropriate to my own needs, and these papers, which I return to you. I do this because I feel especially desirous to restore this little white envelope, which I have not been indiscreet enough to open. I know very well that when a young woman goes out with a little white envelope so carefully carried in her pocketbook that this envelope contains a love letter which she is seeking a chance to address secretly to her beloved. I will not wrong your lover by taking the sweet words and kisses which you meant for him, and I am very sorry that I have even for a short time delayed his receiving his letter. May you be happy, dear girl, with him whom you have chosen, and believe always in the good wishes of your obedient servant.

A Quiet Nesting Place.

A peculiar accident overtook a Hickman county man named Arnold. One morning not long since he arose early and went to the wardrobe, took down his summer trousers and drew them on. This proceeding resulted in such yells that the entire family was awakened. Mr. Arnold was soon surrounded by the family, which was anxious to render him assistance. His only words were, "Pull off the pants." The combined efforts of the family were vain, however, until some one suggested that a seam be ripped. This done, there was disclosed not a hornet's nest, rats or anything of that nature, but a cat with eight kittens. —Hickman County (Tenn.) News.

Lord Rothschild's Physician.

One of the Chinese methods is, I believe, to pay the physician as long as the patient is in good health, with the obvious intention of making it the interest of the doctor to keep the patient well. Apparently this is the method Lord Rothschild has adopted. I hear that he pays Sir William Broadbent a retaining fee of 1,000 guineas a year, conditional on Sir William visiting him every Saturday to feel his pulse and see that he is keeping in good health.—Sheffield (England) Telegraph.

Ugly Races.

The Bosjesmans, in south central Africa, are exceedingly ugly and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles and have very much the appearance of the ape.

The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, fat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protruding chin.

Time the Magician.

Mother—What is the matter, Clara? You look distressed.

Clara (a bride)—George has—has had to go off on a—trip, and he won't be back for—for two days—boohoo!

Same Mother (some years later)—

How long will your husband be away?

Same Clara—I forgot to ask.—New York Weekly.

They Obeyed Them.

"Don't swear. Fight!" shouted Colonel Wood when his rough riders received the first volley. And how they did obey orders!—New York World.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.
From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS,
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.
Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or 8^{1/2} in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George H. Owen and family today moved to the campground.

F. H. Sebring and family today moved to the campground.

The Phoenix club and their friends will dance next Tuesday evening.

City Treasurer Herbert will leave to-morrow for a trip to Atlantic City.

The Daughters of America at their meeting this evening will initiate several candidates.

A small lot of household goods owned by Mrs. Hattie Coy were sent to East Monroe this morning.

Trades council will meet this evening and have business of importance to transact.

The Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting this evening.

The Bachelor Girls will tomorrow afternoon be entertained at the home of Miss Georgia Dawson, Ohioville.

The household goods of Walter Bowers were received at the freight depot this morning. They came from Steubenville.

The Thompson Pottery company will resume operations next Monday morning. The entire plant will be put on full time.

The street force today filled the mud hole in Jethro street which has been causing teamsters no end of trouble for several days.

Rate Clerk Leech, of the freight depot, stated this morning that about 800 revenue stamps had been used since last Friday.

The announcement was made this morning of the marriage of Michael O'Shay and Miss Carroll at St. Aloysius church last Monday morning.

George Snowden, of East End, who was badly injured at the East End flint mill, is rapidly improving. He will be able to be out within a few weeks.

The use of two extra coaches on all passenger trains was discontinued by Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, last evening. The cars have been used for the purpose of accommodating the large excursion traffic.

Charles Albright, of the Ohio China company, at East Palestine, is authority for the statement that the company will resume work next week and have enough orders to keep the plant running until Christmas.

John McKinney and John Swartz will leave in the morning for a bicycle trip to Chicago. They expect to make the trip in five days. Mr. Swartz will go on to St. Louis while Mr. McKinney will spend several days in Chicago.

Will Money, of Steubenville, was instantly killed at Rochester last evening by being struck by a west bound Ft. Wayne train. Money was employed at the Ohio China works in East Palestine. He was known to a number of young men in this place.

The committee who had in charge the Fourth of July celebration will hold a meeting tomorrow evening for the purpose of paying all indebtedness. The parties who have had charge of collecting the funds are meeting with success and the subscriptions are being paid.

Miss Nan Stevenson, of Wellsville, this morning while coming down the path from the campground stepped on a large blacksnake which was lying across the road. She was badly frightened, but the snake wiggled off into the bushes apparently as badly frightened as the young lady.

J. F. Quick, of East Market street, received a second stroke of paralysis while he was at dinner at noon today. Several months ago he suffered a stroke and improved so fast that he was able to go about a few weeks ago with the aid of crutches. The stroke today prevents him from using his left side.

LAND NEAR SANTIAGO

TWO CUBAN EXPERTS GIVE US POINTS ABOUT IT.

Good Roads Are Said to Be Scarce, and the Country Abounds With Dense Underbrush—Juragua Exists Only in Name. Open Field About Santiago.

Two men who are recognized by the military authorities as having complete information of the ground around Baiquiri, Juragua, Santiago and the entire field of present war operations were at the war department the other day. They are George W. Pfeiffer, engineer of the Spanish-American Iron company, whose headquarters are at Baiquiri, and C. H. Zeigenfuss, general manager of the Juragua Iron company. They will be asked to join General Shafter's staff to assist in the advance of our arms. They were recently conferring with Brigadier General Stone, on General Miles' staff, on the best means of getting troops, light and heavy artillery and stores westward from General Shafter's present base.

Mr. Pfeiffer says there were about 1,000 Spanish troops there when he departed from that place and another 1,000 at Siboney. They were well equipped, but there was no organization or drill, as in the American army. About the only systematic action was when the bugle sounded for "rancho," or rations. With war declared the Spaniards began their depredations, and considerable of the mining property of the Spanish-American company as well as of the Juragua company was destroyed. But the fine ocean pier of the company, being built of steel, resisted all efforts at destruction and has proved an effective means for landing our troops and stores.

Mr. Zeigenfuss says Juragua exists only in name, as there is no town whatever. There is a mining plant, but the town proper is Siboney. This lies on the coast, while the so called Juragua is four miles inland. It is between Siboney and the Juragua mines that Shafter's troops lie. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the ground is densely covered with underbrush, with few patches of open ground. There are no roads thus far east. The only thing in this line is trails wide enough for a horse or one man. They would be of no service for light or heavy artillery or for any army unless the engineers cleared them out.

From Siboney west to Santiago the prospect for the rapid advance of our army is much better. Instead of trails good roads begin to run toward Santiago. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the company has a good railroad plant running from Siboney direct into Santiago. While the Spaniards have destroyed the Santiago end a considerable part of the track remains. There were nine locomotives and several hundred flat cars, gondolas, etc., up to the time Mr. Zeigenfuss left Siboney. There is only one bridge along the route. It crosses the San Juan river and is regarded so essential for the use of our troops that three warships from Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are covering it with their guns.

There is practically an open field around Santiago, well suited for the maneuvering of troops. Mr. Pfeiffer says the city has practically no defenses on the land side. There are no walls, no fortifications, no blockhouses and no intrenchments. Anything in this line must have been put up hastily within a few weeks. He asserts that the only thing in the way of defense from the land side, so far as he knows, is a double line of barbed wire, about five or ten feet apart, with a tangle of the wire in the intervening space. He calculates with forced marches General Pando might reach Santiago within five or six days. Mr. Pfeiffer doubts also whether the Cubans could stop this advance of Spanish re-enforcements, as their main body is with General Shafter, and they could not hope to do much against Pando and 10,000 men.—New York Press.

The Highly Gifted Cow.

It is said that something bordering on the miraculous has lately happened at Tickton, a village in Yorkshire. A farmer bought what he thought was a drinking trough for his cattle, which did very well for all his stock but one, and this was a cow that never would drink from it. This causing some inconvenience, the farmer mentioned it, until the fact came to the ears of a local antiquary, who on examination pronounced the supposed trough to be a font, and further research showed that it had once stood in the village church. It has now been recovered and replaced.—English Country Newspaper.

First Run on a Bank.

The first "run" on banking institutions in London was in 1667. Many Lombard street goldsmiths and bankers had lent out the money intrusted to them, and being called upon for payment were unable to meet the demand. A crowd of creditors and others assembled and a riot followed, in which four bankers were hanged at their own doors before order could be restored and the angry creditors persuaded that they were not being swindled.

Not Good Things to Tie To.

If dynamite kites prove their utility, the ordinary line of battle may in time become a kind of string.—Philadelphia Times.

ENTERED SUEZ CANAL

Part of Camara's Fleet Apparently Started For the Philippines.

PORT SAID, July 6.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the *Pelayo*, *Carlos V*, *Patriota*, *Rapido*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Isla de Panay*, *San Francisco*, *Isla de Luzon*, *San Augustin* and *San Ignacio de Loyola*, has entered the Suez canal.

The Spanish torpedo-boats which were with the fleet have been ordered to Messina, Sicily.

LONDON, July 6.—The dispatches telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid, and the dispatch received from Madrid for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the dispatches sent there, or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

MADRID, July 6.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by "adding to General Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to official announcements from Santiago claiming Cervera had escaped.

Cable Open For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The French cable via Haiti, used by the administration in communicating with the army, is now open for business to Santiago. All messages, however, are relayed at Playa del Este and are there subject to the censorship of Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service before being allowed to proceed either way.

New Transport Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department has chartered the steamer *Grand Duchess* of the Plant line as a transport. She is now at Newport News. The First Rhode Island regiment of infantry, Colonel Abbott commanding, is under orders to proceed to Santiago on this vessel and may leave Camp Alger at any time.

Statement of Cervera.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the Dispatchboat *Cynthia II*, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera to a correspondent on board the battleship *Iowa* said: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

A Canadian's Congratulations.

BOSTON, July 6.—Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of this city has received a dispatch from William H. Tuck, chief justice of New Brunswick, which says: "I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world."

Fire on a Spanish Cruiser.

CADIZ, July 6.—Dispatches received here last evening report a fire, continuing for 12 hours, on board the Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XIII*.

Two Murders in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two murders were committed in this city late Monday night, all knowledge of which was withheld by the police until the alleged assailants were placed under arrest. Mrs. Mary Luckens, aged 51, of 1508 Cadwalader street, was found dead on the floor alongside of her bed. A daughter has made a confession concerning her stepfather with the crime. During a quarrel Peter Higgins, aged 40, was struck by Cornelius Kenny, fracturing his skull. Higgins died two hours later. Kenny was arrested.

Arrested For a Terrible Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The chief postoffice inspector has been informed that Alexo Rogers was arrested at Lake City, S. C., on July 2 charged with the murder of the negro postmaster in that place in February last. Yesterday the following persons were arrested charged with the same crime: Oscar Kelly, Marion Clark, Edmund Rogers and Charles Joiner. Eleven persons suspected of complicity in this crime have up to this time been arrested.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The house voted four hours yesterday to a debate on the Pacific railroads issue, brought out by the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the general deficiency bill covering all items but this was adopted. The debate was led by Messrs. Cannon (Illa.), Powers (Vt.) for and Mr. Maguire (Cal.) against the amendment.

Endorsed Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Democratic city committee, of which City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan is chairman, last night adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket nominated at Altoona.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

Misunderstood.

Doctor—I just met your wife. That medicine I sent her by seems to have benefited her greatly.

Dumley—Sent her? Why, doctor, I thought you said that was for me, and I was in the hospital a week after I took it.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Dutch Ironclad.

It is of interest to note that according to some authorities the Dutch were the first in the modern period of history to build an ironclad and that during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1585 the people of that city built an enormous flat bottomed vessel, armored it with heavy iron plates and thus constructed what they regarded as an impregnable battery. This they named Finis Belli. Unfortunately the vessel got aground before coming into action and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was held by Alexander of Parma to the end of the siege as a curiosity, but was never employed by either side in any action.—Cassier's Magazine.

Surmounting the Obstacle.

Her Papa—I'm afraid, young man, that you and my daughter would not be happy together. You might get along all right for a long time and agree on important matters, but what would happen when the little things came to worry?

Her Lover—Well, we could hire a nurse.—New York Journal.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 8 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; St. Louis, 2 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries Rhines and Schriver; Carsey and Sogden. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 800.

At New York—Boston, 5 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; New York, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Doheny and Grady; Klobodanz and Yeager. Umpires, Emslie and Heydler. Attendance, 1,500.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Nops and Robinson; Piatt and McFarland. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,200.

At Washington—Brooklyn, 2 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Washington, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Evans and McGuire; Miller and Smith. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 1,200.

At Chicago—Cleveland, 4 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Chicago, 5 runs, 13 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Clarke and Donahue; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Smartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,200.

League Standing.

W L P C.	W L P C.
Cincinnati 46 23 .667	New York 31 34 .477
Boston..... 41 25 .621	Phila..... 27 34 .443
Baltimore 38 26 .603	Brooklyn 27 36 .429
Cleveland 39 26 .600	Wash..... 27 39 .400
Chicago 19 29 .574	St. Louis 23 47 .320
Pittsburg 35 31 .580	Louisville 22 46 .324

Games Scheduled For Today.

Boston at Brooklyn.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Toledo—Toledo, 2 runs, 4 hits and 4 errors; Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Ferguson and Arthur; Rosebraugh and Donohue.

At Fort Wayne—Springfield, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Fort Wayne, 9 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Alloway and Campbell; Wells and Graffius.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 10 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Harper and Cote; Smith and Zinram.

At Mansfield—Manfield, 13 runs, 9 hits and 6 errors; Youngstown, 12 runs, 12 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Ely and Belt; Heiberger Cogswell and Schrecongost.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 5.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72@74c. CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 37@38c; high mixed, shelled, 36@36c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 32@33c; No. 2 white, clipped, 31@31c; extra No. 3 white, 30@31c; light mixed, 30@30@2c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.00@9.50; No. 2, \$7.00@8.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.50@7.00; wagon hay, \$10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 50@55c; spring chickens, \$2.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, 40@45c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 18@20c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints,

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George H. Owen and family today moved to the campground.

F. H. Sebring and family today moved to the campground.

The Phoenix club and their friends will dance next Tuesday evening.

City Treasurer Herbert will leave to morrow for a trip to Atlantic City.

The Daughters of America at their meeting this evening will initiate several candidates.

A small lot of household goods owned by Mrs. Hattie Coy were sent to East Monroe this morning.

Trades council will meet this evening and have business of importance to transact.

The Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting this evening.

The Bachelor Girls will tomorrow afternoon be entertained at the home of Miss Georgia Dawson, Ohioville.

The household goods of Walter Bowers were received at the freight depot this morning. They came from Steubenville.

The Thompson Pottery company will resume operations next Monday morning. The entire plant will be put on full time.

The street force today filled the mud hole in Jethro street which has been causing teamsters no end of trouble for several days.

Rate Clerk Leech, of the freight depot, stated this morning that about 800 revenue stamps had been used since last Friday.

The announcement was made this morning of the marriage of Michael O'Shay and Miss Carroll at St. Aloysius church last Monday morning.

George Snowden, of East End, who was badly injured at the East End flint mill, is rapidly improving. He will be able to be out within a few weeks.

The use of two extra coaches on all passenger trains was discontinued by Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, last evening. The cars have been used for the purpose of accommodating the large excursion traffic.

Charles Albright, of the Ohio China company, at East Palestine, is authority for the statement that the company will resume work next week and have enough orders to keep the plant running until Christmas.

John McKinney and John Swartz will leave in the morning for a bicycle trip to Chicago. They expect to make the trip in five days. Mr. Swartz will go on to St. Louis while Mr. McKinney will spend several days in Chicago.

Will Money, of Steubenville, was instantly killed at Rochester last evening by being struck by a west bound Ft. Wayne train. Money was employed at the Ohio china works in East Palestine. He was known to a number of young men in this place.

The committee who had in charge the Fourth of July celebration will hold a meeting tomorrow evening for the purpose of paying all indebtedness. The parties who have had charge of collecting the funds are meeting with success and the subscriptions are being paid.

Miss Nan Stevenson, of Wellsville, this morning while coming down the path from the campground stepped on a large blacksnake which was lying across the road. She was badly frightened, but the snake wiggled off into the bushes apparently as badly frightened as the young lady.

J. F. Quick, of East Market street, received a second stroke of paralysis while he was at dinner at noon today. Several months ago he suffered a stroke and improved so fast that he was able to go about a few weeks ago with the aid of crutches. The stroke today prevents him from using his left side.

LAND NEAR SANTIAGO

TWO CUBAN EXPERTS GIVE US POINTS ABOUT IT.

Good Roads Are Said to Be Scarce, and the Country Abounds With Dense Underbrush—Juragua Exists Only in Name. Open Field About Santiago.

Two men who are recognized by the military authorities as having complete information of the ground around Baiquiri, Juragua, Santiago and the entire field of present war operations were at the war department the other day. They are George W. Pfeiffer, engineer of the Spanish-American Iron company, whose headquarters are at Baiquiri, and C. H. Zeigenfuss, general manager of the Juragua Iron company. They will be asked to join General Shafter's staff to assist in the advance of our arms. They were recently conferring with Brigadier General Stone, on General Miles' staff, on the best means of getting troops, light and heavy artillery and stores westward from General Shafter's present base.

Mr. Pfeiffer says there were about 1,000 Spanish troops there when he departed from that place and another 1,000 at Siboney. They were well equipped, but there was no organization or drill, as in the American army. About the only systematic action was when the bugle sounded for "ranchero," or rations. With war declared the Spaniards began their depredations, and considerable of the mining property of the Spanish-American company as well as of the Juragua company was destroyed. But the fine ocean pier of the company, being built of steel, resisted all efforts at destruction and has proved an effective means for landing our troops and stores.

Mr. Zeigenfuss says Juragua exists only in name, as there is no town whatever. There is a mining plant, but the town proper is Siboney. This lies on the coast, while the so called Juragua is four miles inland. It is between Siboney and the Juragua mines that Shafter's troops lie. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the ground is densely covered with underbrush, with few patches of open ground. There are no roads thus far east. The only thing in this line is trails wide enough for a horse or one man. They would be of no service for light or heavy artillery or for any army unless the engineers cleared them out.

From Siboney west to Santiago the prospect for the rapid advance of our army is much better. Instead of trails good roads begin to run toward Santiago. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the company has a good railroad plant running from Siboney direct into Santiago. While the Spaniards have destroyed the Santiago and a considerable part of the track remains. There were nine locomotives and several hundred flat cars, gondolas, etc., up to the time Mr. Zeigenfuss left Siboney. There is only one bridge along the route. It crosses the San Juan river and is regarded so essential for the use of our troops that three warships from Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are covering it with their guns.

There is practically an open field around Santiago, well suited for the maneuvering of troops. Mr. Pfeiffer says the city has practically no defenses on the land side. There are no walls, no fortifications, no blockhouses and no intrenchments. Anything in this line must have been put up hastily within a few weeks. He asserts that the only thing in the way of defense from the land side, so far as he knows, is a double line of barbed wire, about five or ten feet apart, with a tangle of the wire in the intervening space. He calculates with forced marches General Pando might reach Santiago within five or six days. Mr. Pfeiffer doubts also whether the Cubans could stop this advance of Spanish reinforcements, as their main body is with General Shafter, and they could not hope to do much against Pando and 10,000 men.—New York Press.

The Highly Gifted Cow.

It is said that something bordering on the miraculous has lately happened at Tickton, a village in Yorkshire. A farmer bought what he thought was a drinking trough for his cattle, which did very well for all his stock but one, and this was a cow that never would drink from it. This causing some inconvenience, the farmer mentioned it, until the fact came to the ears of a local antiquary, who on examination pronounced the supposed trough to be a font, and further research showed that it had once stood in the village church. It has now been recovered and replaced.—English Country Newspaper.

First Run on a Bank.

The first "run" on banking institutions in London was in 1667. Many Lombard street goldsmiths and bankers had lent out the money intrusted to them, and being called upon for payment were unable to meet the demand. A crowd of creditors and others assembled and a riot followed, in which four bankers were hanged at their own doors before order could be restored and the angry creditors persuaded that they were not being swindled.

Not Good Things to Tie To.

If dynamite kites prove their utility, the ordinary line of battle may in time become a kind of string.—Philadelphia Times.

ENTERED SUEZ CANAL

Part of Camara's Fleet Apparently Started For the Philippines.

PORT SAID, July 6.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the *Pelayo*, *Carlos V*, *Patriota*, *Rapido*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Isla de Panay*, *San Francisco*, *Isla de Luzon*, *San Augustin* and *San Ignacio de Loyola*, has entered the Suez canal.

The Spanish torpedo-boats which were with the fleet have been ordered to Messina, Sicily.

LONDON, July 6.—The dispatches telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid, and the dispatch received from Madrid for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the dispatches sent there, or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

MADRID, July 6.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his *squadron* from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by "adding to General Linarens' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to official announcements from Santiago claiming Cervera had escaped.

Cable Open For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The French cable via Haiti, used by the administration in communicating with the army, is now open for business to Santiago. All messages, however, are relayed at *Playa del Este* and are there subject to the censorship of Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service before being allowed to proceed either way.

New Transport Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department has chartered the steamer *Grand Duchess* of the Plant line as a transport. She is now at Newport News. The First Rhode Island regiment of infantry, Colonel Abbott commanding, is under orders to proceed to Santiago on this vessel and may leave Camp Alger at any time.

Statement of Cervera.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the Dispatchboat *Cynthia II*, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera to a correspondent on board the battleship *Iowa* said: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

A Canadian's Congratulations.

BOSTON, July 6.—Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of this city has received a dispatch from William H. Tuck, chief justice of New Brunswick, which says: "I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world."

Fire on a Spanish Cruiser.

CADIZ, July 6.—Dispatches received here last evening report a fire, continuing for 12 hours, on board the Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XIII*.

Two Murders in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two murders were committed in this city late Monday night, all knowledge of which was withheld by the police until the alleged assailants were placed under arrest. Mrs. Mary Luckens, aged 53, of 1508 Cadwallader street, was found dead on the floor alongside of her bed. A daughter has made a confession charging her stepfather with the crime. Daring a quarrel Peter Higgins, aged 45, was struck by Cornelius Kenny, fracturing his skull. Higgins died two hours later. Kenny was arrested.

Arrested For a Terrible Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The chief postoffice inspector has been informed that Alex Rogers was arrested at Lake City, S. C., on July 2 charged with the murder of the negro postmaster in that place in February last. Yesterday the following persons were arrested charged with the same crime: Oscar Kelly, Marion Clark, Edmund Rogers and Charles Joiner. Eleven persons suspected of complicity in this crime have up to this time been arrested.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The house devoted four hours yesterday to a debate on the Pacific railroads issue, brought out by the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the general deficiency bill covering all items but this was adopted. The debate was led by Messrs. Cannon (Ills.), Powers (Vt.) for and Mr. Maguire (Cal.) against the amendment.

Endorsed Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Democratic city committee, of which City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan is chairman, last night adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket nominated at Altoona.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

Misunderstood.

Doctor—I just met your wife. That medicine I sent her by you seems to have benefited her greatly.

Dunmey—Sent her? Why, doctor, I thought you said that was for me, and I was in the hospital a week after I took it.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Dutch Ironclad.

It is of interest to note that according to some authorities the Dutch were the first in the modern period of history to build an ironclad and that during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1585 the people of that city built an enormous flat bottomed vessel, armored it with heavy iron plates and thus constructed what they regarded as an impregnable battery. This they named *Finis Belli*. Unfortunately the vessel got aground before coming into action and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was held by Alexander of Parma to the end of the siege as a curiosity, but was never employed by either side in any action.—Cassier's Magazine.

Surmounting the Obstacle.

Her Papa—I'm afraid, young man, that you and my daughter would not be happy together. You might get along all right for a long time and agree on important matters, but what would happen when the little things came to worry?

Her Lover—Well, we could hire a nurse.—New York Journal.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; St. Louis, 2 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Rhines and Schriver; Carsey and Suddgen. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 800.

At New York—Boston, 5 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; New York, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Doheny and Grady; Klobodanz and Yeager. Umpires, Emslie and Heydier. Attendance, 1,500.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Nops and Robinson; Piatt and McFarland. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,288.

At Washington—Brooklyn, 2 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Washington, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Evans and McGuire; Miller and Smith. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 900.

At Chicago—Cleveland, 4 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Chicago, 5 runs, 13 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Clarke and Donahue; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Smartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,200.

League Standing.

W L P C.	W L P C.
Cincinnati. 46 23 .667	New York 31 34 .477
Boston..... 41 25 .521	Phila..... 27 34 .443
Baltimore 38 25 .608	Brooklyn 27 36 .429
Cleveland. 39 26 .600	Wash..... 27 39 .409
Chicago... 19 29 .574	St. Louis... 23 47 .329
Pittsburg... 35 31 .580	Louisville. 22 46 .324

At Fort Wayne—Springfield, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Fort Wayne, 9 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Alloway and Campbell; Wells and Graffius.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 10 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Harper and Cote; Smith and Zinram.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 13 runs, 9 hits and 6 errors; Youngstown, 12 runs, 12 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Ely and Belt; Heiberger Cogswell and Schrecongost.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 5.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 72¢/74¢. CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢/41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 37½¢/38¢; high mixed, shelled, 36¢/36½¢. OATS—No. 1 white oats, 33¢/33½¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 31¢/31½¢; No. 3 white, 30¢/30½¢; light mixed, 30¢/30½¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, 39¢/40¢; No. 2, 37¢/38¢; No. 1 clover, mixed, 45¢/46¢; packing, 46¢/46½¢; No. 1, feeding prairie, 46¢/47¢; wagon hay, 41¢/42¢ for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60¢/65¢ per pair; small, 50¢/55¢; spring chickens, 2¢/2.50¢ per dozen; ducks, 40¢/45¢ per pair; turkeys, 76¢/80¢ per pound; geese, 50¢/70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢/12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 18¢/20¢; ducks, 11¢/12¢; turkeys, 14¢/15¢; geese, 7¢/8¢.

BUTTER—Eggs, 19¢/19½¢; cream, 18¢/18½¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 15¢/15½¢; country roll, 11¢/12¢; low grade and cooking, 8¢/9¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢/8½¢; new Ohio, full cream, 7½¢/8¢; do skims, 7½¢/7½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12¢/12½¢; limburger, new, 8¢/8½¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½¢/12¢; block, 10½¢/11¢.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 23.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

TWO CENTS

POOR SANTIAGO.

Inhabitants Starving and Fearful of Bombardment.

URGED TO SURRENDER.

Tremendous Pressure on the Spanish by Foreign Consuls.

OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE ACTION.

A Belief That They Will Try and Persuade the Spanish Government to Surrender, Thereby Preventing Further Loss of Life and Property—Sampson and Shafter Ordered to Confer Regarding a Joint Attack on the City. Some Officials Think the Spanish Will Fight It Out—Situation Changed by Cervera's Sortie.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panicstricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life. In one of his cablegrams General Shafter says:

"The town (Santiago) is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Speaking of the troops under his command General Shafter says:

"The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured, says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

General statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and, if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last and capitulate only when they are forced to do so.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet. General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on the pain of bombardment, was made about 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor the way has been cleared save for the shore batteries for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American general and the American admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy department so far as was disclosed as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be supreme

officials in authority and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late yesterday that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be moved. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

General Pando's reinforcements makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very great advantage of being entrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

General Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINE, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, per the Dispatchboat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Conferences with the consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near General Wheeler's headquarters. The consuls said there were 31,000 men, women and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility.

The consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon General Linares' surrender. This conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the consuls expressed grave doubts as to General Linares' surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain.

SPAIN WILL STILL FIGHT.

Spanish Government Said to Fear the Carlists—Excitement Among the People.

MADRID, July 6.—The cabinet council last night, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: We learn from a sure source that the Spanish government thinks it impossible to make peace now because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists.

SAGASTA ADMITS DEFEAT.

Announced Officially That Cervera's Fleet Was Beaten and the Admiral Was a Prisoner.

MADRID, July 6.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

Debated Hawaiian Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the senate yesterday. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar (Mass.), in advocating annexation, made a notable appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) opposed the resolutions, directing his amendment principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Cal.) resumed his speech in opposition.

Yellow Fever Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The official dispatches to the marine hospital service from Camp Fontainebleau, the yellow fever detention camp near McHenry, Miss., gave a most favorable outlook for the fever situation. The cases at McHenry have been reduced until now there is but one and there are no new cases.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The senate yesterday confirmed these nominations among a number: Charles A. Bostwick, assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati. Postmasters—Pennsylvania—A. P. Dickey, Waynesburg; J. C. McKean, Charleroi; J. F. Nicholson, Monongahela.

Due to Quarrel Over Money.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—Lewis Russ, a well-known hotel man, was shot and seriously wounded last evening by his brother John, a wholesale dealer in beer, as the result of a previous quarrel over money.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

DON BLUNDERED.

Cervera Should Have Gone East, Instead of West.

HE MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Only the New York and Small Vessels Were In His Way.

CAUGHT BY SCHLEY'S MANOEUVRE.

The Commodore Headed Due West to Cape Caney, While the Cristobal Colon Had Taken a More Southerly Direction, With Much Greater Distance to Cover, Which Made Escape Impossible. Had It Not Been For Schley's Prompt Work, When the Vessels Left the Harbor, They Would Likely Have Gotten Away.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea, east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos or, if possible, Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chapparel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 6 p.m., per the dispatch boat Cynthia II, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—After a chase of 60 miles to the westward, the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had ran ashore and hauled down her flag. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover rendered the Spaniards' escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

Graceful Courtesy to Spanish Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A graceful courtesy was yesterday extended to the captured Spanish admiral, Cervera, by the president. Through General Greeley, chief signal officer, permission was sent to Cervera to communicate with his family in Spain by cable. Permission was also granted to other captured Spanish officers to use the cable to transmit personal messages to friends in Spain.

GREAT LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Picked Off by Sharpshooters—While Bravely Leading Their Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the war department by the great loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that 58 American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers

themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavy in this respect.

While none of the general officers have been wounded no less than five of them are ill and, were they at home, would be in bed. General Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying.

General Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted against the protests of his surgeon that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

General Young, General Hawkins and Acting Brigadier General Wood of the rough riders are all ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

GOING TO CHARLESTON.

First and Second Brigades of First Corps Ordered From Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 6.—General James H. Wilson and staff were ordered yesterday to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second brigades of the First corps, as reorganized by General Brooke, as follows:

First brigade, General Oswald H. Earnest commanding—Third Wisconsin, Colonel M. T. Moore commanding; Second Wisconsin, Colonel Charles A. Borne commanding; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Willis J. Hulings commanding.

Second brigade, General Peter C. Hains commanding—Third Illinois, Colonel Fred Bennett, commanding; Fourth Ohio, Colonel A. B. Coit, commanding; Fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel D. B. Case commanding.

General Wilson left yesterday afternoon accompanied by his staff.

The troops were scheduled to get away today.

WANTS SCHLEY THANKED.

Berry of Kentucky Introduced a Resolution In the House to Thank Him and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Berry (Ky.), a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, yesterday introduced the following joint resolution: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command.

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the naval affairs committee.

Berry said that while Sampson was commander of the fleet Schley was in immediate command at the time Cervera made his attempt to escape.

Surgeons For Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Surgeon General Stemberg of the army is making arrangements to send a number of surgeons for Shafter's army on the steamer Grand Duchess, which is soon to leave Newport News for Santiago.

ABOUT 1,700 VICTIMS.

That Many Killed and Wounded In the Fighting Before Santiago—Percentage of Loss Very Heavy.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3, per dispatch boat Dandy to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, via Kingston, July 6.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army about 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to those killed outright.

Probably less than 100 all told of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on our side, and that now all of those were actually under fire, the percentage of the loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish entrenchments and rifle pits.

Eight Lives Known to Be Lost.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—The death of Mrs. Samuel Emerson of North Beverly, which occurred yesterday, brings the list of known fatalities resulting from the foundering of the excursion steamer Surf City in this harbor in the squalid Monday evening up to eight.

TO FEED CUBANS.

Starving Not Forgotten Amid Pressure of War.

FOOD PUT ON A TRANSPORT.

Vast Quantity Loaded on a Ship For the Island.

WILL BE MADE UP INTO RATIONS.

These Intended to Be Distributed Over a Wide Territory—Hundreds of Thousands of Rations Already Distributed by the Government—Supplies Will Also Include Refrigerated and Cold Storage Beef For the Cuban Troops and Reconcenados—First Consignment of This Kind Scheduled to Leave Tampa Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically, despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army. Yesterday large consignments of food were being loaded on the steamer Port Victor at New York, viz., 75,000 pounds of corn meal, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of bacon, 90,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of salt and 3,000 pounds of pepper.

These will be made up into rations and distributed over a wide territory to the Cubans. This is but one of several consignments, as the work of relief has been going on for the past two months, hundreds of thousands of government rations being distributed. The supplies will now include refrigerated and cold storage beef for the Cuban troops and the reconcenados. The first consignment of this kind will leave Tampa on next Saturday, and will be sufficient to last until the next consignment of refrigerated beef goes forward.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Delegates Arrive in Nashville For Opening of the National Convention Tonight.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—The advance guard of the Christian Endeavorers reached this city yesterday. All the buildings at Centennial park are in readiness and beautifully decorated. The churches in the city are to be used as headquarters, and the several committees anticipate no difficulty in caring for the attending thousands.

The park in its natural beauties was never more attractive and the general committee is satisfied that the choice of this location for



Try a pair of these. For sale here.

W. H. GASS,
220 Diamond.

A POTTERY IN DANGER

But the Plant of the McNicol Company

WAS ONLY DAMAGED A LITTLE

A Gas Regulator Exploded, Followed by a Second Explosion in the Second Story. The Fire Was Quickly Extinguished. Fully Insured.

What might have been a disastrous blaze occurred last evening at the D. E. McNicol pottery.

About 8 o'clock the gas regulator in Apple alley exploded, and the gas ignited the lights in the second story and a second explosion took place. The flames quickly spread, and it looked as though the whole building would burn to the ground. The horses in the stable of R. Hall were taken out and sent to a livery stable, while workmen began taking things out of the office.

The fire department heard the explosion and made a quick run, but before they arrived the sprinkler system in the pottery was working. The blaze was almost out when the department reached the scene.

They stretched one line of hose and used Babcocks to put out what was left of the blaze, and all danger was past in a very few minutes.

The damage to the building is very slight and will not amount to over \$250, which is fully covered by insurance.

DESIGNING WOMEN

Will Now Leave Penitentiary Alone.

A new law went into effect recently prohibiting a woman who marries an old soldier from being entitled to a pension if he dies.

The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will be changed, and the veteran who gets married hereafter will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnished all the attraction himself.

ONCE AGAIN

Council and Railroad Men Will Endeavor to Meet.

Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock council will again endeavor to meet Engineer Newhall and Attorney Boyle of the Pennsylvania company to see if they can arrange their differences.

This will be the third or fourth time the parties have tried to have a session, but have failed on every occasion. At the meeting an effort will be made to find out just how much of city territory the railroad company occupies.

Rough Riders and a Celestial.

The fact was made known at city hall yesterday afternoon that a number of men connected with the Pawnee Bill show were before the mayor Monday evening.

The men had contracted with a Chinese laundry to do some rush work for them at an advanced price, and when they called for it the men refused to pay. Chief Johnson brought about a settlement.

Out at Spring Grove.

George Schmidt and family will this week move to the campground.

Work was commenced today on the new cottage being erected by Samuel Ashbaugh.

The dormitory was cleaned yesterday, and will be opened to the public in a few days.

The tent in the circle will be erected in a few days.

LADRONE ISLANDS.

SPANISH TERRITORY OVER WHICH OUR FLAG MAY FLY.

Their Great Value as a Coaling Station For Our Navy—The Islands Lie in the Path of the Trade Winds and Have Some Good Harbors.

The information that the United States cruiser Charleston, which left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, on May 25, has made a second stop, this time at one of the Ladrones islands, is a very important bit of news. It means, perhaps, the hoisting of our flag on another portion of Spanish territory and the establishment there of a coaling station. This acquisition of a coaling station would be most valuable from a strategic point of view, for our navy could then have a line of coaling depots across the Pacific.

From San Francisco to Honolulu is 2,000 miles, from Honolulu to the Ladrones islands is 3,500 miles, nearly due west, and thence on to Manila, almost due west again, is 1,500 miles. Coaling facilities and a large coal pile at each of these points would make a voyage across the Pacific an easy matter—as simple as a voyage across the Atlantic. Though it would be longer in the aggregate it would probably be much smoother.

The Ladrones are an archipelago composed of a chain of volcanic islands extending north and south from latitude 13 degrees 12 minutes north to latitude 20 degrees 32 minutes north, and in longitude about 146 east. Magellan discovered them on March 6, 1521. Magellan's crew named them Ladrones, from the supposed thieving propensities of the natives, and this name the group retained until 1668, when it received the name of Mariana in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, the widow of Philip IV, king of Spain. The only inhabited islands are Agrigan, Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam. There are active volcanoes in the group on the four remaining islands not named. Guam, or Guajan, is the island where the Charleston is reported to have gone to establish a coaling station.

The population of the island is composed of Spaniards, under the authority of a military governor, resident at Agana, where there is a small garrison; the Chamorros (the aborigines) and the Caroline islanders, the latter having been imported at various times since 1866. These Caroline islanders are of a somewhat striking appearance—tall, copper colored, with long, curly hair, and long beards and mustaches. They wear very little clothing. The natives of the Ladrones resemble those of the Philippines, except that they are more vigorous, and they seem, like them, to be intermixed with the Malay race.

The islands lie within the region of the northeast trade winds and are subject to the influence of the northeast monsoon while that wind is blowing in the China sea, while from June to October the southwest monsoon exercises more or less control over the prevailing winds. The mean monthly temperature is highest in August, when it is 79 degrees, and lowest in February and March, when it is 73. In the first three months of the year rain squalls, known as churadas, occur. From April to June the weather is generally fine. The rainy season is from August to November, and in these months the strongest winds are experienced, mostly from the westward, and thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. Earthquakes are often felt in the islands, and typhoons visit them at times.

Guam, or Guajan, is the southernmost and largest as well as the most populous of the group. It is bordered throughout a great part of its circuit by a chain of reefs. The population a few years ago was estimated at 7,000, of whom 5,000 belonged to the town of Agana and its suburbs. At a distance Guam appears flat and even. Its east side is bordered with steep rocks and exposed to the ocean swell. The north side is low, but to the southward it is more mountainous. The west side is full of small bays. The soil is reddish and apparently fertile. The products are chiefly rice, pineapples, watermelons, bananas, limes, oranges, cocoanuts and breadfruit, and there are numerous cattle on the island. Fish, fruit and vegetables are plentiful in some places. Several kinds of domestic fowl are reared.

Agana is on a sandy beach on the western coast of Guam island. It is the capital city and the seat of the government of the islands. There are about 300 houses, built of wood and on piles or pillars. The official buildings, comprising the governor's residence, the arsenal, barracks and prison, are of stone. There is a convict establishment here and about 500 troops. A small river, crossed by two stone bridges, flows into the bay near the town. The port can only be used when the winds are to the eastward, and even then it is dangerous, on account of the heavy swell and the great depth of water close up to the reefs off the shore.

Port San Luis D'Ara lies on the west coast of Guam, about five miles south of the capital. The harbor has anchorages at all seasons, is extensive and safe, but is much incumbered by reefs and islets. Pilots can be obtained, but whether they would take in the Charleston is another story. However, the ship can easily get within three miles of the

town, near which, in the center of the harbor on a rock level with the water, is built an old fort known as Fort Santa Cruz. A road leads from the landing place at D'Ara to Agana. There are several other deep water ports along the coast of Guam, most of which are uninhabited, though affording excellent and safe anchorages.—New York Herald.

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

What a Social Student Found in an Eastern Province.

While studying social conditions in oriental lands Dr. Alice B. Stockham was advised by Tolstoi to visit the Naiars on the Malabar coast of India, and witness a type of civilization unknown elsewhere among the inhabitants of earth. Here, according to a writer, the husband is a mere incident in the social organization. Woman's power is autocratic and absolute. She wins or divorces a husband at will. She frames and administers the laws by which he lives, and through her is the descent of the property, which he may earn, but not own. The ricefield is his active arena, and if industrious and frugal—proving himself capable of maintaining a family—some Nayar maid invites him to become her husband. The successful man of eligible years is wooed and won as is the fortunate and accomplished maiden of our country.

The impropriety of manifesting affection for a woman before it is solicited is thoroughly instilled into the mind of the Nayar man, and, while the strife between natural tendencies and national custom may sometimes approach the nature of an irrepressible conflict, to yield is ruin and humiliation irreparable. The eligible bachelor must await an avowal of love and choice and suffer in silence if it be long withheld. The Naiars are of Brahman origin and much above the average inhabitants of India in intelligence and in the administration of their native government. Better native schools are found here than elsewhere in India, and a surprising degree of domestic contentment.—Springfield Republican.

Black and White Effects.

Black and white effects again figure largely in the domain of both fashionable dress and millinery. Black and white silks, satins and brocades just brought from over the sea are set forth by leading importers. Black and white taffetas, surahs, failles and other fancy silks and liberty textiles appear. Black and white checks and plaids are being formed into stylish spring costumes by the fashionable dressmakers, and Frenchwomen are now wearing black and white satin brocade shirt waists with their stylish black cloth skirts. Waists of black and white or gray and white stripes or dots are always good style, whether made in the manner of the cotton shirt waists or with full fronts turned back with white revers over tucked chemise of fabric to match. A full blouse of cream white silk or satin, covered everywhere with a drapey or veiling merely of jetted black net, often proves the most becoming of all waists a slender woman of indifferent complexion can select. Sometimes cream ribbons matching the blouse are the most satisfactory additions she can make to the waist; again, a bow of soft pink or brilliant cerise satin works wonders of improvement.—New York Post.

Forest Protection in Idaho.

The miners as well as the mine owners operating in northern Idaho are peculiarly interested in rational and effective methods of forest protection to what remains of the public timber lands, and as producers of national wealth have a right to demand it. They have the result of years of wanton forest destruction before their eyes and can see themselves confronted with a timber shortage before many years that threatens their commercial and industrial life. That such a condition is fast approaching needs no prophetic vision to foresee.

The extent of burned forest land the past 16 years as developed in these regions is an evidence that requires no supporting argument to make effective. That many thousands of acres of forest still exist in the Coeur d'Alene basins does not weaken the fact of an impending timber shortage. Under the present conditions two or three dry seasons would suffice to wipe out the larger portion by far of what remains of the forests in this part of the state. There is not yet adequate protection or supervision, and public sentiment upon these points is not yet sufficiently aroused.—Forester.

Self Made Men of Other Days.

The self made man is by no means solely the product of modern times. Columbus was a weaver, Franklin was a journeyman printer, Pope Sixtus V was employed in his young days in keeping swine, Robert Burns was a plowman, Aesop was a slave, Homer was a beggar, Daniel De Foe was apprenticed to a hosier, Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, while Virgil was a baker's son Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Cervantes was a common soldier, Canova's father was a stonemason, Captain Cook commenced life as a cabin boy, Haydn, the musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, Pizarro, instead of going to school, was sent to keep hogs. Kirke White's father was a butcher, and Keats' father kept a livery stable.—New York Sun.

STAR Bargain Store

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIALS WHICH WILL MORE THAN CROWD OUR BIG STORE.

Wash Goods.

A new line of navy blue, which is so scarce, at two prices, 9 and 12½c, worth 15 and 20.

New line of dimity in small figures, cheap at 15c, for 10c.

25c French organdies, newest patterns, for 15c.

25 pieces of lawns and dimities, sold at 10, 12½ and 15c; your choice while it last for 5c.

White lawn at 6, 8, 10, 12½ and c, the best values you have ever seen.

5 pieces of white pique, what everybody is looking for, worth 25c, for 17½c.

5 dozen of new white sailors in today, worth \$1.25. Your choice for 69c.

5 dozen children's untrimmed leghorns sold for 50c and 75c, large shapes, for 10c.

Flowers at great bargain prices.

Ribbons.

We will sell our entire stock of fancy ribbons as long as it will last at the following astonishing low prices:

All our 25, 30 and 35c ribbons for 19c.

All our 39 and 45c ribbons for 25c.

Do not miss the chance to get your share.

Black and colored maire taffeta and black double faced satin ribbons at bargain prices.

Waists.

A new line of waists with full blouse front for 48c, worth 75c.

5 dozen of new percale waists, cheap at \$1, for 69c.

New gingham waists, pleated, cheap at \$1.50, for 98c.

White waists trimmed in insertion, sold everywhere for \$1.50, for 98c.

Men's and Boys' Department.

A new line of soft white band shirts with extra cuffs for 48c, worth 75c.

\$1.25 grade white band shirts for 75c.

Light shirts yoked and full size for 25c.

Light colored balbriggan underwear for 22½c.

50c balbriggan underwear for 37½c.

Your choice of our 50c tecks and four-in-hands for 25c.

Fast black and brown sox 3 pair for 25c.

20c black lisle sox for 12½c.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

Our entire stock of parasols in white, black, colored and plaids at great reduced prices. Cost will not be considered as we want to close them out.

50 steel rod umbrellas, fast color tops, cheap at \$1 for 69c.

50 English gloria umbrellas, steel rod, worth \$1.50 for 98c.

New umbrellas at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98 and u5.

Colored umbrellas in all shades at \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.25 and \$3.98.

Children's Department.

25 dozen new white dresses for less money than you can buy the material for. Prices range from 25c to \$1.98. A full line of children's colored dresses at 25, 49, 75 and 98c. Children's lace caps from 5c up. Infant's slips at matchless low prices.

Underwear.

Embroidery or lace trimmed skirts, cheap at \$1, for 69c.

\$1.50 lace or embroidery trimmed skirts for 98c. Better skirts new patterns at \$1.25 and up to \$1.98.

Corset covers at 9 and 15c. Fine embroidered corset covers at 25c, worth double. A new line of corset covers, embroidery or lace trimmed at 39c and 50c. Night gowns and drawers at saving prices. White and ecru vests sleeveless and short sleeves worth 20 for 12½c.

NEW THINGS FOR THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

White and fancy pique puff ties for 25c; new bow ties for 15c; new leather and fancy belts for 23c; new collars, shirt waist sets, silk mitts, white silk and kid gloves, fine Swiss handkerchiefs, watered silk ribbons for sashes, hosiery, boys' colored and white blouse waists, men's white neckband shirts and everything in furnishings at the lowest prices at the

STAR BARGAIN STORE,
138 and 140 Fifth Street.

WELLSVILLE.

TRUSTEES MUST PAY

According to Solicitor Wells' Opinion.

HE WAS ASKED TO COLLECT

The Amount of the Deficiency Created by the Late Superintendent—Improvements Ordered—All the News of Wellsville.

Members James, Minor and Rand were the only members of council who were not at the meeting last night.

The report of Expert Sant from June 1 to 21, at which time Clerk Davidson became superintendent of the water works, was read. The report was received. The new superintendent reported a balance of \$116.69. Solicitor Wells asked if the superintendent usually signed the report, and finding he had said it was irregular as the official should report to the trustees and they to council. Mr. Davidson said he only followed the established rule.

The bond of William Fraser as poor director was accepted.

A petition from 32 residents of Fourteenth street asking council to take means to prevent the overflow of Golding run near the residence of I. James was presented, and it went to improvement committee with power to act.

Mr. Wells had a similar request from people living near McQueen's run, and the matter was discussed.

Solicitor Wells said, in answer to a question, that he had investigated the responsibility for the deficit in the water department. He assumed the money had actually been lost by Fogo, and as the office he held was one created by the trustees they were responsible. Council does not know the superintendent, but look to the trustees for all the management in that in that department. "I do not question the honesty of the intention of the trustees, but the law says they must do certain things. They might be ignorant of the duties of their office, but that is no excuse. The trustees did not deposit the money received each month with the treasurer, nor did they receive a bond before Fogo entered upon his duties as required by law. The liability, therefore, rests with the trustees," he said.

Councilman Wells wanted the report considered at a full meeting of council, but the motion did not carry, and he made another motion instructing the solicitor to collect the amount from whom it was due. The motion passed.

The following bills were ordered paid: Ruggles Gale company, \$1.50; J. C. Nicholson, \$23; W. H. Mick, \$45; John Sant, \$17.50; White & Perkins, \$2.90; H. M. McCreary, \$12.50; Dr. A. L. Robinson, \$12.50; Poor Director Fraser, \$14.25; McQueen Bros., \$10.50; Electric light, \$391.10; E. R. Barrett, \$3; D. A. Davidson, \$64.75; H. E. Lownds, \$14.90; J. T. Warren, \$45; H. A. Herbert, \$176.60; S. Culbertson, \$31.80; S. Q. Boring, \$33.25; Q. A. McIntosh, \$2.75.

Broken Windows.

When the salute was being fired from the cannon early Monday morning an extra charge was put in the old piece, and as a result several windows in the Menough foundry were broken.

It is probable the firing squad will hear something more of the matter.

News of Wellsville.

A 3-year-old son of Mrs. Carter, who resides in Coal street, had his hand badly lacerated by a fire cracker yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy and son, Claude, of Scottdale, Pa., spent the Fourth with Frank Finley, Center street.

Harvey and Thomas Smith, of Canton, are in town visiting friends.

Reed Bryson and Mrs. J. R. Bryson, who spent the Fourth with J. L. Swan, returned to their home in Wheeling yesterday afternoon.

Harry Fogo was taken to the Canton workhouse yesterday by Officer Thorn.

A man was arrested last night by the officers for illegal train riding. He was a cripple, but he lead the officers a lively chase over 10 freight cars before he was taken.

Mrs. J. H. Stokes who has been visiting relatives in town, returned to her home in Pittsburg, yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. D. Fraser.

Miss Marion Everson, who has been attending a kindergarten school for teachers in Pittsburg, for the past few months, returned home yesterday evening.

Harrison Russell, an esteemed resident,

We Don't Like to Urge You

to buy shoes of us, because it looks as if we were egotistical, as if we thought we could do better by you than any one else.

Now this is not our feeling, although we might be excused if it was, because every one is saying

WE DO BEST BY BUYERS.

And although we know it is true, we don't feel a bit stuck up over it, because after all, it is our duty to do the best we can by our customers. No, even when folks tell us our prices are LOWEST, we don't get big headed and expect every one to trade at our store. If popular prices could turn heads we should have gone daft long ago. We only ask you to try our shoes.

J. R. WARNER & Co.

DIAMOND.

died last night at 8:30. He had been a sufferer for many months with consumption. A wife, two sons and two daughters remain: Mrs. Robert McGee of Irondale, Edward Russell, William Russell and Miss Sadie Russell. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow, Reverend Reager will officiate and interment will be at Spring Hill.

Attaining Refinement.

Charles Dudley Warner was once talking informally to the students of the Art league in New York on "Refinement."

"And how may one best attain to this ideal of refinement?" asked one young man.

Mr. Warner stroked his whiskers very earnestly for a space, but this was the utmost he could find of encouragement, "A very good way is to inherit it."

WANTED

WANTED—First-class decorators on glass to use vitreous colors; steady work, good pay; only experienced decorators on glass lamps need answer. Address Lock Box 1077, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A four or five roomed house, in a desirable location, immediately; willing to pay good rent; security given. Address K., care NEWS REVIEW.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lot 30x130 and a five-room house on Fifth street, between Jackson and Jefferson; price \$2,700. Apply to J. P. Hanlon, 315 Lincoln avenue.

LOST

LOST—A pocketbook on Fifth street, between the First M. E. church and Monroe street. Finder will please return to this office at once.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as: Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

PICTURES FREE.

Each purchaser at our stores next Saturday will be presented with a beautiful Steel Engraving of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, size 20x24. This picture is a copy of his latest photo. Do not fail to secure one.

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY
Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

OF THE
The Press NEWS REVIEW
HUMS CONSTANTLY

Have You
Inspected It?—
Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands of
dollars worth of latest
Designs and Styles of
Type, Border and Novel-
ties. All work absolutely
guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

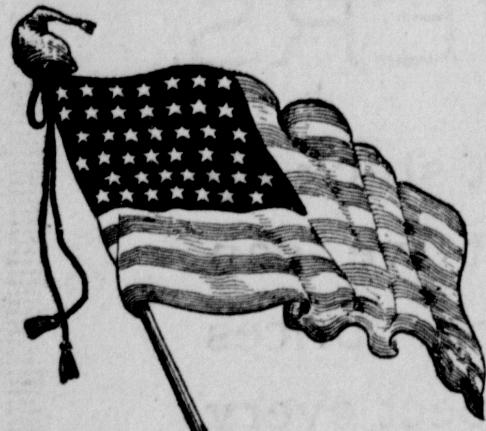
Postage free in United States and Canada.
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
By the Week.....10



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.



SOME of Shafter's 300 pounds seem to contain something of diplomacy as well as a knowledge of war.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will likely order a change or two in his policy toward America when he learns of Cervera's fate.

THE senators, who are fighting against the annexation of Hawaii, must be desperate else they would not continue the battle in this hot weather.

UNCLE SAM was proud of the army and navy before the war began, now he must be careful, in the light of recent events, that his head does not get too big for his hat.

THE question of whether credit should be given Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley should not excite unusual discussion. Each should have a share since each has justly earned it.

ENGLAND advises Spain to sue for peace, but this government is not ready for peace. Porto Rico has not yet been taken and General Blanco is still starving Cubans in Havana.

THE failure of the Spanish to recognize the power of the Red Cross is a matter the European powers might discuss while they are talking so freely of the war. This thing of killing surgeons when in the discharge of their duty belongs more to savages than to civilized beings.

THE efforts of the Sagasta ministry to show that Cervera won a signal victory when he was known to be a prisoner on an American vessel, is in keeping with the tactics employed since the war began. Perhaps the premier could tell the truth before he became what the Spanish style a statesman, but he has certainly in recent years lost all recollection of that commendable trait.

OUR SOLDIERS.

After months of weary waiting East Liverpool's soldier boys are bound for a foreign land where they will be called upon to do their part in overcoming a desperate enemy. Present indications promise fighting, and if Company E is given an opportunity to show what it can do the NEWS REVIEW only voices the opinion of the whole city when it says every man will do his duty. Not one will shirk when the time comes. They will gain honor for themselves and reflect credit upon the community they so ably represent. Let us hope they will return, everyone of them, to the friends who are closely watching the story of their life as it is told from day to day.

PROTECT THE FLAG.

The American people have as a rule revered the Stars and Stripes, and in these days when the national emblem floats from myriads of staffs throughout the country they look upon it with love and respect. There are, however, in almost every community, a few so styled enterprising individuals who have taken the liberty to desecrate the flag and put it to their own use by using it as an advertising medium. That is why congress should pull from the place where it was put a number of years ago the bill which provides for the punishment of all such people. It should be passed without delay. The whole country would hail it as an act of patriotism. There would be

rejoicing in every hamlet of the land. It would mean a new order compelling enforcement of the nation's just due.

PERSONAL SUMMONS

Not Required In a Case of Alimony to Make It Legal.

LISBON, July 6.—[Special]—In the case of Clara Benner against Harry Benner a divorce was not granted nor asked, as was published in some county papers.

Mrs. Benner alleged that her husband has failed to support her, and has been wilfully absent for two years; that he is a profligate, and is fast converting his property into money and spending it. She asked that she be decreed reasonable alimony for the support of herself and her minor child out of property in Lisbon in which Benner has a one-fourth interest, the property descending to him from his father.

She further asked that a perpetual injunction be granted Benner from disposing of his property, and that the said support be made a charge on the real estate. Service was made by publication, and the attorneys for the defendant claimed that the court had no jurisdiction, as the defendant should have had personal service of summons. The attorneys made a motion to dismiss the case on that ground. The motion was overruled and the court granted Mrs. Benner \$200 alimony now and \$15 per month hereafter and made it a charge on the real estate.

QUIETLY MARRIED.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal Made One.

James Todd and Miss Allie Pickal last evening were united in marriage at the bride's parents in Lincoln avenue, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, Rev. J. M. Huston officiating.

Mr. Todd is employed at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles plant, while his bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pickal. The happy couple will take a short trip and upon their return will go to housekeeping in Lincoln avenue.

BOYS' BRIGADE

Will Be Organized at St. Stephen's Church.

A branch of the Boys' Brigade will be organized at St. Stephen's church next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the parish hall.

Boys of 12 years and over will be admitted, and it is the purpose to make the organization a crack one. Such institutions exist in many parts of the country, and have been found of inestimable benefit. It is believed the new organization will start with a big membership.

NEW BIDS

Will Be Asked For the New East End Station.

Fire committee of council held a meeting last evening, and decided to have Clerk Hanley advertise at once for bids for the construction of the East End station.

The committee have received a number of bids, but as the price to be paid for the building must not exceed \$1,350 new bids will be asked.

NEXT SATURDAY

Will the Election For Flood Bonds Be Held.

The question of whether \$10,000 bonds shall be issued to repair the damage done by the recent heavy rain will be submitted to the voters next Saturday.

There is but little interest taken in the matter and the vote will be very light.

Largest In Its History.

Fred B. Sankey, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, passed through the city this morning. He made a short stop at Wellsville and from there went to Wheeling. He told a reporter the Pennsylvania company had their share of business for the Fourth, which was about the largest in the history of the company.

Newhall Would Not Talk.

Engineer Newhall and several assistant engineers passed through the city this morning going east on the accommodation train.

Mr. Newhall was seen by a reporter but refused to say anything further than that they were just going up the road a short distance.

Will Lose Two Fingers.

Joseph W. Geon, who had his hand so severely injured by a cannon cracker, is somewhat improved today, and if blood poisoning does not set in he will lose nothing but two fingers.

Second hand, high grade phaeton for sale. Inquire of Joseph Walters or 195 Jackson street.

A BIG FAMILY ROW

Caused Officers From the Fire Station

TO BE SENT TO WEST MARKET

Mike Fitzgerald Was Released Last Evening—A Mysterious Case Involving Local People, Which, for the Present, Is Being Kept Quiet.

Mayor Bough had but one dispute to settle today, and that was caused by a family quarrel at the top of West Market street hill at 10 o'clock last night.

Joseph Jackson, Cornelius Smith and Enoch Smith were out enjoying themselves during the evening. They were near the Jackson home when Cornelius and Enoch Smith commenced to talk about Mrs. Jackson. They called her bad names and one of them struck her, she said to a reporter this morning. A message was sent to the fire station, and Officers Terrence and Bettridge responded. They found the people in the road making a lot of noise, and after restoring quite told them to see the mayor this morning. They may be arrested this afternoon.

No arrests were made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty, awaiting the next victim.

Michael Fitzgerald, who was fined \$6.60 yesterday afternoon, was released last evening. He went his way rejoicing.

A gentleman living near the state line called at the mayor's office yesterday morning and made information against several people residing in East End. The officials request that the charge and names of offenders be suppressed, as no arrests have been made as yet.

Chief Johnson returned from Lisbon last evening after placing Harry Dobbins in the county jail.

SOME MONEY

Came From Lisbon to Provide For the City's Needs.

City Treasurer Herbert this morning received from Auditor Harvey \$20,000, the advance on the June taxes.

Of this amount \$10,000 will go to the school fund and the balance to the city. Clerk Hanley and Treasurer Herbert at once placed the amount in the different funds as follows: General, \$4,000; light, \$1,500; fire, \$1,500; police, \$500; street, \$2,500.

Against Cannon Crackers.

The numerous accidents on the Fourth of July caused by the explosion of giant fire crackers has caused a great deal of comment in the city, and already there is talk of a petition to council asking that they pass an ordinance prohibiting the firing of cannon crackers within the city limits at any time.

Going to Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Arbuckle will leave tomorrow for Atlantic city. From there they will go to New York, up the Hudson to Albany and thence to Bennington, Vermont, where they will spend two weeks with relatives.

Observed an Anniversary.

Joseph and Harry Rowe yesterday celebrated their ninth birthday at their home in Washington street. A large number of their little friends were present and spent a very pleasant afternoon and evening.

Train Delayed.

The train due in this city at 10:05 o'clock today was delayed 25 minutes at Rochester this morning.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Edwin M. Knowles left this morning for a southern trip.

—Mrs. J. E. Anderson is visiting friends in East Palestine.

—Miss Bessie Baxter, of Second street, is visiting friends in Cleveland.

—Lawrence Stevenson left at noon for the east in the interest of the Dugden pottery.

—Mrs. John R. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Wilson, West Market street.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purinton, Mrs. Walper and Miss Ida Walper will leave in the morning for Atlantic city.

—Mrs. Maggie Kayl and Miss Jennie McClay, of Pittsburgh, are the guests of Mrs. C. T. Larkins, of Jackson street.

—Mrs. Laura Frances Sheets, of Washington, D. C., who has been spending a week in this city, left today on a visit to friends in East Liverpool.—Salmon Herald.



CUT PRICES

—IN—

Tan Shoes.

We are making great cuts in some of our women's, misses' and children's tan shoe prices. Your opportunity is at hand. You are bound to need these shoes and should buy now while the opportunity is so obviously in your favor. The shoes we are offering at reduced prices are not back numbers of uncertain age or quality, they are this season's goods, newest shapes and colors, and are here in all sizes and widths.

Your especial attention is called to our

Women's Shoes at \$1.69,

Made of Genuine Vici Kid, Chocolate, Tan and Ox Blood colors. Their values and price at other stores is \$2.25.

Women's Shoes at \$1.98,

Made of Foederer's Vici Kid, which has no superior. These shoes are here in all Kid, Vesting and Plaid Tops, also inserted Vesting Lace Stays. The equal to these Shoes can be bought nowhere for less than \$2.50 and some get \$3.00.

Visit Our Store

When you want Shoes. It will pay you above expectations.

BENDHEIM'S,

DIAMOND.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG Sexine Oills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthful vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens to Insanity, Consumption or Death.

Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund money, \$5.00. Send for free book.

Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthful vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worsens to Insanity, Consumption or Death.

A short time ago Fred Kurtz, a book dealer of Maryville, Mo., had some business transactions with J. Scer, parish clerk of Cheltenham, England. In answering a letter from him Mr. Kurtz closed with a harrah for the "stars and stripes and the union jack." He received the following response from the Englishman:

ST. JAMES PLACE,
CHELTENHAM, England, June 8.
DEAR SIR—You say "Hurray for the stars and stripes and the union jack!" and I suppose that there are not six men in England who would not say the same. What we can't understand is why you Americans have not licked those Spaniards into fits before now. All they can do is chatter—will not fight. Nelson knew them well, and so did Wellington, so did Drake. Poor, silly Spain! It is a dying nation, and the sooner it is dead the better. That was rather a cheeky thing of Lieutenant Hobson, but I expect there is a lot of English blood in him. There is perhaps just this little difference: If England had been at war with Spain, their fleet would never have reached the harbor, except the tide had washed it along the bottom. Well, never mind. Wake up, collar the lot of them, and we shall be pleased at your success. Talking of the "stars and stripes," it may be interesting to know their origin is derived from England. It was an old crest of the Puritans who were driven from England in Charles I's time. By the time you receive this may they be flying at Santiago. Yours truly, J. SCER.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Both Drunk.

A fight between a young man from this city and a woman living in Wellsville occurred on the Virginia side near the county road bridge Monday night.

Early in the evening the couple began to drink heavily, and about 8 o'clock in the evening the dispute arose. The woman struck the man in the face several times, and he retaliated by partly tearing her waist. No arrests were made.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

POPULAR WAR LOAN.

The First National Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new 3 per cent bonds, without cost to the government or the purchaser.

Going East.

At least 25 people from the city will leave in the morning for Atlantic City where they will spend 10 days.

The new rector gazes mildly at the small boy in the Sunday school and says, "My dear little fellow, have you read the 'Thirty-nine Articles'?"

"No," rejoined the small boy, "but I've read the 'Forty Thieves'." —London Figaro.

BOYS GO TONIGHT

The Eighth Infantry Is Comfortably Settled

ON BOARD THE ST. PAUL

The Regiment Arrived In Jersey City This Morning and Crossed the River, Where They Boarded the Cruiser—They Expect to Start for the South at Seven O'Clock—Hobson to Be Exchanged. Hundreds Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special]—The Eighth Ohio infantry is at this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, comfortably quartered on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. We will start for Santiago at 7 o'clock.

The command left Dunn Loring last night, and after a quick trip reached Jersey City soon after 2 o'clock this morning. All are well and expect to enjoy the trip.

The regiment was marching on board this morning, and the boys were not long in making themselves as comfortable as possible. Some of them expect to suffer from seasickness but no one dreads it, all thought of that being lost in the knowledge that we will soon be at the front.

TRUMP.

DEAD IN THE WATER.

Hundreds of Passengers Went Down With the *Labourgogne*.

HALIFAX, July 6.—[Special]—The French liner *Labourgogne*, which left New York last Saturday for Havre, has been sunk in a collision.

There were 800 persons on board, and to the present only 200 have been reported as saved. The remainder probably went down with the vessel. Details of the awful happening have not at this hour been received here.

Later advices say that all officers of the vessel were drowned, except the purser and three engineers. Only one woman was saved. Of the saved 170 were passengers and the other 30 are members of the crew.

The Spaniard Dubosc was on the passenger list.

HOBSON TO BE FREED.

He Will Be Released With His Men Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Shafter wires that Lieutenant Hobson and his men will be released tomorrow and will be permitted to enter the American lines. General Toral has agreed to the exchange.

The news is especially gratifying to the administration, as every effort has been made to bring about the brave men's release.

THEY WANT PEACE.

A Madrid Correspondent Sends Interesting News.

LONDON, July 6.—[Special]—The Madrid correspondent of a leading paper wires today that peace will be demanded today.

The war party in Spain, the correspondent explains, has lost much of its force since the destruction of the fleet.

ATTACK DELAYED.

Big Storm Is Raging In Santiago Today.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special]—General Greely makes the official announcement this afternoon that a big storm is raging in and around Santiago today, and the attack of General Shafter's forces has probably been delayed.

GET OUT

Is the Forcible Notification Sent to Admiral Camara.

PORT SUEZ, July 6.—[Special]—The Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara had no sooner arrived here than it was ordered to leave in 24 hours without coaling. The admiral protested, but the protest was overruled.

Will Start Tomorrow.

The work of grading and paving Pennsylvania avenue extension will be commenced tomorrow. The contractor will erect a stable in East End and keep his horses there until the work is completed.

Read the NEWS REVIEW.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GRAND JURY REPORTED

Indicting Some Liverpool Suspects.

ONLY ONE SAID HE WAS GUILTY

The Remainder When Arraigned Demanded Trial—The Leetonia Mayoralty Matter Came Up For Consideration Again.

LISBON, July 6.—[Special]—The grand jury succeeded in winding up its work yesterday and last evening made its report to common pleas court. It follows:

Harry Dobbins, pocket picking: Louis and William Call, George Ebberts, George Fernival, all of Liverpool, burglary; Harry and Edward Garthwaite, Leetonia, burglary; Harry Moore, Columbian, assault.

No indictment was found against William Barcus who was sent to jail from East Liverpool charged with horse stealing.

The accused were brought into court this morning and William Call, Fernival and Ebberts plead not guilty, while Louis Call acknowledged his guilt. Dobbins also said he was innocent as did Moore and the Garthwaites.

The long disputed mayoralty of Leetonia came up again today when a writ of mandamus was issued commanding the council of the village to accept the bond of Joshua Greenmeyer as mayor or appear in court July 8 and explain why it has not been done.

Knowles, Taylor & Anderson have taken judgment against E. E. Chambers, of Liverpool, for \$229.65.

A marriage license has been granted M. Binder and Susie Benton.

The case of W. H. Bryan against the Burford Pottery company is being heard today.

Thomas Fogo, of Wellsville, plead guilty to an indictment for gambling and another for keeping a gambling house. On the first he got \$30 and costs and on the other \$20.

WILL JOLLIFY.

Tomorrow Has Been Selected as the Time.

W. H. Surles, president of the Union Veterans' Patriotic league, has called a meeting for this evening at city hall, to which all comrades of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, old soldiers, patriotic societies and leaders of the bands, as well as other citizens, are invited.

The object of the meeting is to arrange for a big celebration to be held in the Diamond tomorrow night in honor of the American victory at Santiago. The object has many supporters in the city, and the meeting tonight is the outgrowth of a pronounced sentiment in that direction.

The league is at the head of the movement, but all citizens are earnestly requested to join with them and make it a time of jollification.

PAINFULLY INJURED

While Stepping From a Street Car Last Night.

Miss Mame Seavers last evening in stepping from a street car in Third street slipped and fell and was painfully injured.

She was taken to a drug store where a physician attended to her injuries and she was later taken to her home in Minerva street. Her condition is serious.

MERCER HAS A SORE LEG.

Winnie Mercer is suffering with a badly sprained leg which greatly interferes with his effectiveness in the pitcher's box.

Dick Padden yesterday played a great game for Pittsburgh, accepting 10 chances without an error and making two hits.

LISTENED TO REPORTS

Delegates to the Convention Then Discussed Them.

COMMITTEES WERE APPOINTED

They Performed the Duty to Which They Were Assigned, and the Body Spent More Time in Discussion—The Work Mapped Out For Today.

The Brotherhood convention was called to order yesterday afternoon promptly at 2 o'clock by President Hughes.

After the minutes of the previous session had been read and approved a rule was adopted to have all morning sessions commence at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12, and the afternoon meeting be held from 2 to 5 o'clock. The rule will be strictly enforced in order to give the committees a chance to do their work.

Committees on finance, law, state of order, rules, appeals and grievance were appointed and President Hughes presented his annual report.

It deals with every branch of the potting industry and shows the increase since the last convention was held. The condition of the trade was thoroughly reviewed and the report was very full and complete and was very interesting to the delegates. President Hughes was the recipient of many congratulations upon the admirable way in which he had done his work. The industry has made many advances during the past year and every improvement was shown by the president. The report was the best ever submitted to the convention.

Vice President Jesse J. Jackson, of Wheeling, also submitted his annual report. It was along the same line as that of President Hughes, and was very good.

The annual report of Statistician Thomas A. Miles was read, and showed a decided advance in the number of men engaged in the potting industry.

Several matters pertaining to the trade were discussed and the convention adjourned until this morning.

The morning session of the convention was spent in hearing reports from the various committees and a number of important documents were returned to the convention for discussion. Other routine business was transacted. This afternoon will be spent in hearing reports from the balance of the committees and the remainder of the national officers will submit their annual reports.

A MISSIONARY MEETING.

Good Program Arranged For Thursday and Friday.

The eleventh annual convention of the Central Mission league of the Middle conference, Pittsburg synod, will convene tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. John's Evangelical church. A large number of ministers will be present, and a very interesting program has been arranged. Friday the church will picnic, and in the afternoon field day will be held, when some interesting addresses will be made.

COUNCIL OBJECTS

To the Election For the Issue of Hospital Bonds.

From all appearances the citizens will not be given another chance to vote upon the question of issuing bonds to build a hospital.

Although the petition has been in council for several weeks, the matter has been laid over from time to time, and as there is some opposition on the part of council, it is probable a resolution to grant a special election would not pass that body.

MAJOR BOUGH'S CLERK.

Miss Grace Lowrey has taken the position as clerk to Major Bough, and entered upon her duties this morning. Miss Lowrey was a recent graduate of the normal school at Slippery Rock, and next year will take a position as teacher in a Pennsylvania town.

ATTENDED CAMPMEETING.

The members of the Free Methodist church of this city, who attended the annual campmeeting of the church at Moravia have returned home. Services will now be held at the church in Sheridan avenue.

IN LISBON AS WITNESSES.

Robert Hall and Monroe Patterson were in Lisbon today, being witnesses in the damage case of Bryan against Burford Brothers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The Sunday school of the Methodist Protestant church will picnic tomorrow.

OUR SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Continues.

This week we make a straight cut of 12½ per cent on the prices of all Book-Cases costing over \$10.00, and on all

Combination BOOK-CASES Over \$14.00.

We have some beautiful cases at



\$20, \$25 AND \$30,
and when you deduct
1-8 of these prices it
makes bargains you
shouldn't miss.

Bicycle Riders



and would-be riders have a great
opportunity in our

\$19.25 Wheels.

We also have a few

CLEVELAND CYCLES HONEST VALUE CLEVELAND CYCLES

\$40.00, \$53 and \$60, wheels which will be sold at 10 per cent discount.

This is a great chance to get a Cleveland below price.



SEE WHEEL IN OUR WINDOW.
RIDEN THROUGH MUD AND WATER TO
PITTSBURG.

Any Breaks?
Did the chain tighten?
Any Lubricant used on chain?

NIT!

Ride a "Cleveland" and you will always get there.



CARPET BUYERS

are reaping a harvest in the
Clearance Sale. Many of the
ends we are closing out are

large enough for any sized room, and at a saving of
10 to 25c per yard, they are a veritable bonanza.

THE S. G. HARD CO THE BIG STORE

THEY WERE NOT HAPPY

So One Husband and One Wife

ASK FOR RELIEF IN COURT

The Testimony, It Is Said, Will Be Highly Sensational, and Both Cases Will Attract Much Attention, as the People Are Very Well Known.

Two highly sensational divorce cases have been filed at Lisbon, but the papers are not now obtainable and correspondents cannot secure the details. The parties, however, reside in this city, and the stories are known to a number of people.

One action is brought by a man who doubts his wife, and the name of a young man prominent in business and social circles is brought into the action. There was a happening almost a year ago which almost precipitated an open rupture and it was noised about the streets that the young man would have to fight for his life when he met the maddened husband. The matter was settled in some manner without a great deal of publicity, and many persons have doubtless forgotten it, but if the cases come to trial they will doubtless recall the event. The full text of the petition and answer have not been seen, but they are said to recite a number of escapades.

The other case deals with people of more mature age. For years they resided in the city and were known by almost everyone in town. The name is a familiar one here, and to those who know nothing of the couple's troubles the trial of the case will be a surprise. The papers were filed by the wife who makes what are said to be a number of serious charges against the husband to whom she has been mated for many years. They have several children, some of them married, living in the city.

These cases have been kept very quiet and none but the officials in Lisbon know of their existence, but in this place the stories have become noised around until a number of people are wondering when they will be made public and the rascality involved in both given out for the people to discuss.

POSTMASTER'S REPORT.

It Shows That the Local Office Is Doing Business.

Postmaster Miskal has completed his second quarterly report of the year, and has forwarded it to the department at Cincinnati.

The total receipts for the months of April, May and June amounted to \$6,435.62. This amount is \$184.12 less than the receipts of January, February and March. With the corresponding term of last year receipts show but little difference. Stamps during June were sold as follows: One-cent, 14,781; two-cent, 54,789; five-cent, 810. For the quarter the report shows there were sold 44,843 one-cent stamps, 164,367 two-cent, and 930 five-cent.

PIGS IN TOWN.

Street Car Riders Object to a Strong Odor.

A hog pen a short distance west of the Jethro bridge is causing a great deal of complaint from residents in that part of the city and patrons of the street car line. The stench that arises from the pen is anything but pleasant, and as the place is in the corporate limits the attention of Sanitary Officer Burgess will be called to it. An endeavor will be made to have the pen moved.

On the River.

It was predicted along the wharf this morning that no coal boat stage would now be reached until fall, and all the coal that will reach the south from the north must get there by rail. The marks at the wharf today registered 36 inches and falling slowly. All the boats are hunting the channel, and by the end of the week it is possible navigation will be stopped.

The Queen City could not get farther than Wheeling. It will return from that port to Cincinnati tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The Ben Hur and Uraina were due up today, but had not arrived at a late hour.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order at once.

—Miss Margaret Baxter and Miss Emma James left this morning for Carrollton, where they will visit.

DOCTOR WAS IN LUCK.

How He Got a Quarter of Beef He Was In Want Of.

A prosperous Pittsburgh physician, who resides in an aristocratic part of the city, related an experience he met with about a year after he had graduated from college. He was practicing in a small village in Indiana county about 18 miles from any railroad. He had been recently married, and in the struggle to make ends meet the prospect at times became very discouraging. It was during one of these depressing periods in the middle of the winter, with snow a foot and a half deep covering the ground, that he was called to attend a farmer who lived some miles away. The stock of provisions in the house was exhausted, and it seemed certain that the resolution that had been made by the young couple not to ask any one for credit must be broken. When the call arrived, the doctor was preparing to go to the nearest store to ask the proprietor to give him "nick" so that he could get something for breakfast. Instead of going to the store he mounted his faithful mare Molly and started off through the drifts to visit his patient. When the doctor rose to leave, after attending to the patient, the old farmer said:

"Doc, I ain't got no money, but if a quarter of beef'll do you any good I'll send it in when the roads git broke."

The young doctor's heart gave a bound. Concealing his exultation as best he could, he said: "What's the matter with me taking it right along? I was thinking of buying some beef, and this will come in handy."

The proposition was accepted, and the farmer's son helped put the quarter of beef across Molly's shoulders, and the homeward journey began. The mare was skittish, and the doctor had difficulty in keeping the beef from falling. Finally the mare shied at something, and away went the beef into a big snowdrift.

The doctor was a member of the Methodist church, and, according to his story, did not swear. He dismounted and endeavored to put the beef on the mare, but she wouldn't stand still, and after repeated attempts the task seemed a hopeless one. Thinking of the resolution, the young doctor set his teeth and tried again. This time he was successful. He felt like a conquering hero as he dumped the beef on the portico of his modest home about midnight. The faithful little wife was sure it was a dispensation of Providence, but the doctor, remembering his struggles at the snowdrift, reserved his opinion.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY PUZZLE

She Could Get the Answer, but Still She Wondered.

A dear little woman up on Capitol hill married and went to housekeeping in the most determined manner. She set to work to keep an exact account of her expenditures, balancing her books regularly once a month. One of her earliest purchases was an ice ticket for the season. It cost, I believe, \$10.

A month later, in making up her accounts, it occurred to her that that \$10 should be divided proportionately among the several months mentioned on the ticket in order to give to each day's account only the amount of money actually expended on that day. Also she wished to calculate and set down the number of pounds of ice used each day. The problem had several ramifications which I have forgotten, but, at any rate, it was exceedingly difficult, and the housewife covered sheet after sheet of paper with her calculation. The arrival of her husband found her disheveled and in a state of evident distress.

"What in the world is the matter?" he asked. The wife explained.

"Well, can't you get any answer without that figuring?" he asked. The wife's eyes began to blink rapidly and she sniffed suspiciously.

"Oh, I can get an answer," she said, swallowing hard—"I can get a lovely answer, but I can't put it in my book because I can't tell—I can't tell whether it's days or ice or money."—Washington Post.

The Pony In Franz-Josef Land.

At an early stage in our journey our difficulties began. The pony broke loose the second night out, and, unfortunately, gorged herself with dried vegetables. These, together with dog biscuits and a few pounds of oats saved from the previous sledging, were her usual fodder, owing to the lack of legitimate horse food, which had quite run out more than 12 months before. As I expected, the surfeit of dried vegetables brought on a serious illness, to remedy which Armitage and I clubbed together the small supply of pills which we had with us. He produced, I think, two varieties of pills, and I had a number of podophyllin; so we made up a dose of 22 in all, which I administered to our invalid pony, mixed up in some frozen fat from our frying pan. This, I am glad to say, had the desired effect of all the events partly restoring her to health.—Geographical Journal.

Man Is Wiser.

Gerryman (at the mirror)—Put a monkey before a looking glass, they say, and he will look behind it.

Miss Sharpe—But a man knows better. He knows he won't find anything funnier there than the face he sees before him.—Boston Transcript.

FIERCE NAVAL FIGHT

THE WYOMING'S HEROIC BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE.

Against Overwhelming Odds the American Commander McDougall Fought One of the Most Daring and Successful Engagements In the History of Marine Warfare.

Strange as it may seem, the Wyoming's oriental battle is an almost unrecorded chapter of our naval annals, though it ranks even higher in point of daring and success against overwhelming odds than the defeat of the Alabama by the Wyoming's sister ship, the Kearsarge. But the Wyoming never was in very great luck as a naval star. She had her part throughout the civil war in all the hardest of blockading and cruising service, and fought well whenever she had the chance, but she did not have the luck of getting into the papers. She was sent off at the same time as the Kearsarge to cruise for that scourge of the seas, the Alabama, and just missed her by the merest chance on two occasions in the China seas.

It was in 1863, toward the end of the dual reign of the tycoon and the mikado, when Japan was in the throes of civil war, and the forces of the rebel

princes were resisting to the last the passing of the old feudal system. The Prince of Nagato was one of these, and from his tiny kingdom that fronted on the straits of Simonoseki he declared himself lord paramount of everything in sight, including the neighboring seas, from which he took generous toll as did ever the pirate chiefs of Tarifa. He had laid violent hands and hot shot upon the vessels of various powers, including Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

Meantime Prince Nagato thrived and flourished by the strait of Simonoseki, and failing one day to wring tribute or blackmail by any other means he fired on the American merchantman Pembroke and killed a couple of her crew. There was another diplomatic protest of the combined foreign representatives to the Japanese government, and Commander McDougall, who happened to be in port with the Wyoming, suggested that if the mikado could not take a fall out of his rebellious subject the Wyoming could and would without much urging. This struck the government as a good thing and an easy way out of the international difficulty, so McDougall was given carte blanche to settle accounts with the Prince of Nagato in behalf of all the powers concerned, and he forthwith sailed away.

It was the middle of July when the Wyoming found herself in the strait of Simonoseki and in sight of the shore batteries which were a part of the prince's defenses to seaward. Before she had time to open on the batteries two Japanese gunboats loomed up, one ahead and one astern, in the narrow strait, and presently a third came cruising out from among the neighboring islands. It was a nasty place for a fight, McDougall being without charts or pilots, and the odds were more than enough for Nelson himself, being 48 guns of the three Japanese vessels to the 26 of the old Wyoming, to say nothing of the batteries on shore. There was still a chance to run, barring some danger of grounding in the narrow channels among the islands, but the idea does not seem to have occurred to any one aboard the frigate.

Working to windward of the nearest Japanese, the Wyoming opened at long range and worked down on her till, when close aboard, there was nothing of the enemy left standing above decks. The other two vessels had come up in the meantime and engaged the American on either side, but she lay to and gave them shot for shot, port and starboard, till her gunners were smoke blind and the flame of the guns no longer served to light the battlecloud that rolled in white billows over the smooth waters of the strait. It was desperate work in the shallow water, but the Wyoming was the best vessel, and she outmaneuvered her two opponents from start to finish, though twice aground and once afire, with as many men knocked out from splinters and heat as from the enemy's shot.

Fighting themselves out of one smoke patch into another, the three combatants circled around like two crows and a kingbird till they had drifted down in range of the shore batteries, which gayly took a hand in the game. But McDougall ran across the bows of one of his enemies, raked her as he went and left her a floating wreck, and then turned his attention to the batteries. The Wyoming's men rigged the smith's forge on deck and tossed hot shot into the works ashore till they set them afire and the soldiers fled, and the other Japs on the remaining cruiser, deciding enough was as good as a feast, followed their example.

So McDougall mended his rigging and patched his bulwarks, and meanwhile sent word to the recalcitrant prince to come down and settle or he would sail inland and shell the royal palace about its royal owner's ears.

The prince, who was no less discreet than Colonel Crockett's coon, came down promptly, and of the resulting indemnity \$300,000 fell to the lot of the United States. It was many years before this money got into the treasury of the United States, but meantime the state department had charge of it and its royal owner's ears.

had invested it so well that there was a very little short of \$2,000,000 finally turned over to the government which, after all, was pretty good pay for one day's fighting, with a loss of only five killed and six wounded.—Washington Post.

A SELFISH SHAH.

The High Prices of Persian Lamb Capes Accounted For.

The shah of Persia may be only in the 2:30 class in matters of diplomacy and he does not dare exactly to slap Queen Victoria or Kaiser Wilhelm on the back when the potentates chance to meet, but, so far as matters in Persia are concerned, when the shah makes a law it is generally enforced to the letter.

A case in point may be cited in the matter of Persian lambskin. Persian lambskins are and have long been an article of staple demand in the commercial world. They have commanded such good prices that the supply was hardly equal to the demand. Consequently, when the shah one day ordered spring lamb with mint sauce, the cook was obliged to confess that the dish was beyond the command of the Persian treasury. Of course the cook was promptly beheaded, but the shah could not find another cook who would agree to furnish spring lamb whenever his majesty desired to indulge in that delicacy.

This naturally irritated the shah. After consulting with three or four of his most trusted advisers, who could see no way out of the difficulty and who consequently disappeared from their homes and society in a mysterious manner, the shah finally decided that the commerce of Persia was threatened by the extinction of Persian sheep and Persian lambs. Consequently he made a decree that any person found with lambskins in his possession for purposes of trade or commerce would be fined heavily. Since then the export trade in Persian lambskins has stopped with a blunt and nauseating jar.—Boston Advertiser.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Buffalo, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until September 1st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 5th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m. *

UNION LABELS.

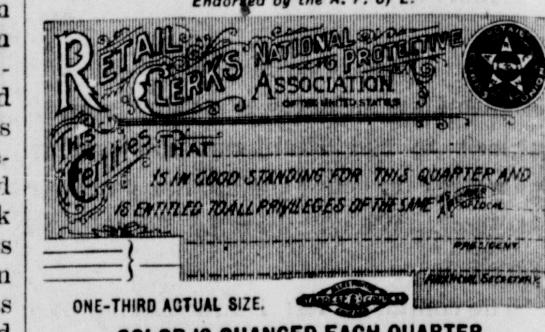
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

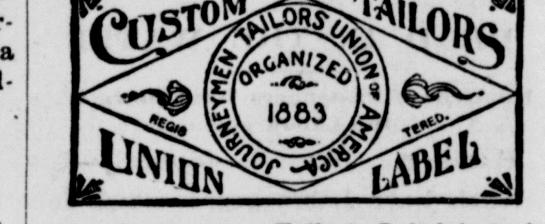
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

ESCAPED THE GUARDS

Two Liverpool Boys Ill at the Hospital

STARTED WITH THE COMPANY

When Camp Was Abandoned Yesterday Afternoon, and the March For Dunn Loring Began—Incidents of the Last Few Hours at the Familiar Place.

As announced in the NEWS REVIEW yesterday afternoon the Eighth regiment broke camp and prepared for the voyage to Santiago. When all were ready to move they marched to Dunn Loring where they waited the coming of the 135 cars and eight sleepers required to transport the command. The train to carry the Eighth to New York was in three sections, the first with Col. Hard and Major Vollrath's battalion on board, second in command of Major Bryan and the third under Major Weybrecht. Company E was on the last section.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch correspondent says:

"There were scores of visitors to see the regiment go. It was a boiling hot day, but for once the boys did not mind the heat. As it became apparent during the afternoon that marching orders were real, the men were crazy with joy. The wives of the officers of the Eighth Ohio will go on the train with their husbands, but will not go on the St. Paul to Cuba. The brigade will add about 3,500 men to Shafter's army."

"It was nearly 3 p. m. when the Sixth Illinois struck its tents, and soon afterward it was off to Dunn Loring. This movement is the biggest that has taken place in one day in camp. There were over 100 wagons for the three regiments. President McKinley sent word to his two nephews in the Eighth Ohio that they will reach Santiago with the regiment in time to see the finish there, and will afterward have a chance to see good, hard service in Puerto Rico.

"It was 2:30 o'clock, and the paymaster was busy at headquarters, when the general call blew, and all the tents in the Eighth Ohio dropped. The Sixth Massachusetts was the last in the brigade to break camp.

"Privates Seavers and Cox, of Company E, Eighth Ohio, were in the hospital when the camp was struck. One had just recovered from mumps and the other from measles. They escaped the sentries, came to their company, got their stuff and marched away before they were discovered.

"The Pennsylvania boys came over and got all the rustic benches and beds, rifle racks and tables that the departing boys had to leave behind.

"The Sixth Massachusetts were the first to board the cars, leaving shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak."

MADE ROME HOWL.

The Eighth Regiment Celebrated the Big Victory.

Chas. E. Macrum, who is in Washington, in a personal letter to a friend in this city, says:

"I had the pleasure of spending the Fourth with Company E, and what a glorious Fourth it proved to be."

"After passing through the troubles, principally dust, attendant upon a journey from Falls Church to Camp Alger I reached there in safety and found the boys comfortably situated, for it was a holiday and they had, practically, nothing to do. John Wyman and Ed Cook had arrived before me, as had several ladies, relatives of some of our soldier boys. Of course it was good to be there and see them all. I spent a very pleasant day."

"Company E is as fine a looking set of men as I saw in camp, and I saw a great many. All seem hearty and well, and all expressed a very 'comfortable feeling' when questioned. Captain Hill is well again, and seemingly had no trouble in putting away two full meals at dinner, remarking to me confidentially that he didn't seem to have his usual capacity for consumption. Lieutenants Anderson and Hall look rugged and well. The latter had just returned from Baltimore, which point he had reached on his way home when summoned to camp by a telegram. Now he is met at every turn by some joker who wants to know how he enjoyed his visit, and inquires after this person or that person in Liverpool are often heard. He takes it good naturally, however, and passes on."

"While I was in camp the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was heralded to the boys. Maybe there was not fun then! Each regimental band turned out, and marched through

the company streets of their respective regiments. Soon our boys fell in and the process commonly known as making Rome howl began in earnest. The captain was deluged with requests for blank cartridges, as firing had commenced in other commands. He could not find it in his heart to refuse, and the din began in earnest. Then the band marched to regimental headquarters, and while it was playing the boys went wild. They wanted to move at once to the front, and they demonstrated their desire in the most forcible manner possible. Officers were met with 'When are we going?' 'Are we going to start this afternoon?' and many similar questions, the boys believing their time had come at last. "The company is prepared to move, and Captain Hill says they can be ready 20 minutes after the word is passed around. They are anxious, and from all appearances abundantly able to take care of themselves."

MYSTERIOUS INVENTION.

Colonel Buffington Working on One Thought to Be of Great Importance.

Colonel A. R. Buffington, inventor of the disappearing gun now used by the government, is now working day and night at the United States reservation in Dover, N. J., on a new invention which it is thought will be even more important than the one which has made him famous. Just what the invention is Colonel Buffington will not say. In fact, he did not wish it to become public that he was engaged on such important work. It is quite certain, though, that the invention will be in general use before the present war is over.

It is the development of an idea that came to Colonel Buffington in 1873, about the time that he advised the use of a disappearing gun. There was ever prospect of a war with Spain when he advocated the use of the gun carriage which has proved of inestimable value.

Colonel Buffington says the disappearing gun was an idea only incidental to the greater invention on which he was working in 1873, and which he is confident he will now carry to successful completion.

When I saw Colonel Buffington recently, he said: "I am sorry that I can give you no information on the subject. You know yourself how unwise it would be in me to talk about such an invention before it was passed upon by the government." "Is it an explosive or a gun you are working on?" Colonel Buffington smiled—that was all.

When the government adopted the disappearing gun invention, Colonel Buffington asserted in the specification that he dedicated the patent to the United States to have, made or buy anywhere, without payment of royalties. Asked about such a reckless disregard for opportunities for wealth he said recently: "Everything I have invented I have given to Uncle Sam. Why should not I? I received my education at his expense, and all that comes out of my brain now certainly ought to go to Uncle Sam and will go to him." Colonel Buffington was educated at West Point after leaving school in Wheeling, W. Va., which city was his birth place. From 1881 to 1892 he was stationed at the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal. Afterward he was sent to Rock Island, where he remained more than five years and built the magnificent new bridge across the Mississippi.—New York Herald.

CUBAN INSURGENTS.

They Are Excellent Scouts, Full of Resources and Absolutely Fearless.

The sample of fighting shown by the insurgents down around Santiago solves the mystery why the Spaniards have not been able to put down the rebellion in Cuba. The naval officers in their reports to the department speak in enthusiastic terms of the bravery, the endurance and the intelligence of the Cubans who have come under their observation. Hardened to nature, like the American Indians, whom they resemble, they are able to endure great hardships without weakening their physical strength. They can go a long time without food and at all times subsist without difficulty upon natural fruits, berries, vegetables and the products of the Cuban swamps and forests, upon which an ordinary white man would starve.

They are excellent scouts, full of resources, have keen perception and are absolutely fearless. Their greatest defect, however, is lack of experience with firearms. Many of them are poor marksmen, and all are wasteful of their ammunition, which makes it necessary to caution them constantly. Most of the insurgents that have come into our camps in Cuba are negroes, and a majority of them of full blood. They are entirely uneducated, cannot even read or write, have no knowledge of the outside world and are as ignorant as the colored mountaineers of Tennessee or North Carolina.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Warm Water Baptism.

We would impress upon the clergy the necessity of having the water warmed. Baptism, it is true, is seldom or never administered by immersion, but even when affusion is used the contact of cold water with a child's head might injuriously affect one with an already sufficiently low power of resistance.

ARMY HOSPITAL SHIP

THE RELIEF IS THE BEST EQUIPPED VESSEL OF ITS KIND.

Accommodations Can Easily Be Provided For 350 Patients and In an Emergency For 500—Large Operating Room—X Ray Appliance—Device For Holding Patients.

The work of reconstruction on the army hospital ship Relief is practically completed. The ship was coaling recently and a large force of men was engaged in giving the finishing touches to the vessel. The wounded men of our army at Santiago will have at their service the finest hospital ship ever owned by any government. Major George H. Torney, U. S. A., the surgeon in charge, has given his personal attention to every detail of construction and as a result the ship presents a beautiful appearance of neatness and comfort. The Relief was formerly the steamer John Englis of the Maine Steamship line, plying between New York and Portland.

Under the supervision of Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn navy yard the Relief has been undergoing reconstruction for the past month. The vessel has four decks—the main, berth, promenade and hurricane decks—and on these five sick wards have been arranged. There are two wards on the promenade deck, fore and aft; two on the main deck and another on the after berth deck. Probably 350 patients can be accommodated in the five wards as now arranged, and by the addition of extra cots it is estimated that 500 wounded men could be cared for in an emergency. The officers' ward is forward on the main deck and does not differ materially from the others. On the after main deck is the surgical ward and adjoining this is a good sized and well lighted operating room. In it are three operating tables and two cabinets for surgical instruments.

The entire interior of the vessel is finished in white enamel paint with gold trimmings. The floors of the wards and operating room are covered with rubber tiling. The cots are of iron, painted white and most of them have an upper and a lower berth, arranged like a sleeping car section, to accommodate two patients. In each ward are baths fitted with the Gegenstrom system of hot and cold water, by means of which water may be drawn and kept at any temperature desired by simply turning a lever above the tub. All in all, the plumbing is said to be the finest ever put on board a ship.

On the berth deck are staterooms to accommodate 15 male and 15 female nurses, and forward are the roomy and well lighted officers' quarters. The ship carries a disinfecting plant, an ice plant capable of producing 200 tons a day and an electric plant which supplies power for incandescent lights throughout the vessel and also for a 7,000 candle power searchlight, which is operated from the pilothouse. In addition to this all the wards and the quarters of the officers and the nurses are provided with high power electric fans, which are expected to cool even the heated air of Cuba. A small portion of the after promenade deck has been left open at the sides, and here hammocks are to be swung for the benefit of convalescent patients.

Besides the appliances already enumerated, the Relief has a carbonator for supplying mineral water, several X ray outfits to aid the surgeons in locating bullets, a microscopic laboratory and a well equipped photographic dark room. On the main deck is a telephone, by means of which communication may be established with the shore or with other vessels. The ship carries eight lifeboats, four life rafts and two 28 foot steam launches. Her exterior is painted white, except for an olive green band which will encircle the vessel in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva convention.

An apparatus has been devised by means of which the sick or wounded may be hoisted on board the Relief with the least possible trouble. This consists of a steel boom, which can be swung over the deck of a warship and is fitted with tackle for hoisting. The surgical staff of the Relief will consist of Major Torney, surgical director; Dr. L. P. Williamson, Dr. R. M. Myers, Dr. Ernest C. Schultze, Dr. William M. Gray, Dr. Francis Metcalfe, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Dr. George H. Torney, Jr., of the regular army, and Dr. Frank Donaldson, the only volunteer.

Captain Harding will navigate the vessel and Lieutenant Crabb of the Eighth cavalry has been detailed as quartermaster and commissary. The crew will not be composed of enlisted men. The male nurses who are to go with the Relief are from the Mills Training school of New York, and the women are from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training school of Baltimore.—New York Sun.

MERCURY AND VENUS.

Astronomers generally now admit that the more recent studies of the planets Mercury and Venus tend to confirm Schiaparelli's opinion, advanced some years ago, that both of them turn on their axes once while revolving about the sun. This, however, is a very difficult point to settle with certainty, the reason given for this being, and very plausibly, that the evidence rests upon observation of the exceedingly faint markings upon the disks of the

planets, the fact being that very few astronomers have ever seen them at all with distinctness, and only those who have made a most persistent study of them and are favored with vision especially sensitive to such details are competent to express an opinion as to their correct interpretation.

It is argued that if, as held by some, the rotation and revolution periods are the same be a correct opinion, then the climatic conditions of the two planets must be most remarkable. Furthermore, our moon always shows the same face to the earth and no knowledge exists of the hidden part, nor have the supposed inhabitants of that concealed hemisphere ever seen the earth. This, however, is of no importance to them, as the earth is not the source of light, heat and life on the moon. All parts of the moon are brought under the sun's influence just as all parts of the earth, though the day and night are 14 times as long as on the earth. But how it must be on a planet which has one side only exposed to the sun, astronomers can give no answer.—Exchange.

MURDERERS MAY BE "NICE."

At daybreak at Sakhalin—you could hardly see daybreak on account of the shutters—one of the ugliest looking women I ever saw crept in with a cup of tea that is always given in Asia very early in the morning, and she was a murderer. I went to the little tent outside to have breakfast, and a man came up behind me and reached over my shoulder, and he was a murderer. When we rode out after breakfast, a man with magnificent broad shoulders and splendid face drove, and he was a murderer. The fact is, strange as it may seem, they (the governor and Russian officers at Sakhalin) have no choice. All the domestics must come from the material they have, and if you take a thief he is almost always sure to stay a thief, while a murderer may be a very nice kind of a person. They did that kind of thing among themselves, and I don't want any better men than some of those that were sent there for murder.—Bulletin American Geographical Society.

A Gallant Thief.

A woman in London recently had her pocket picked, one of the articles being a sealed and unaddressed envelope, containing a £5 note. The next day she received back the stolen articles, with the following explanatory note:

DEAR MADAM—The exigencies of my profession led me just now into possession of your purse, where I find 60 shillings, which I appropriate to my own needs, and these papers, which I return to you. I do this because I feel especially desirous to restore this little white envelope, which I have not been indiscreet enough to open. I know very well that when a young woman goes out with a little white envelope so carefully carried in her pocketbook that this envelope contains a love letter which she is seeking a chance to address secretly to her beloved. I will not wrong your lover by taking the sweet words and kisses which you meant for him, and I am very sorry that I have even for a short time delayed his receiving his letter. May you be happy, dear girl, with him whom you have chosen, and believe always in the good wishes of your obedient servant.

A Quiet Nesting Place.

A peculiar accident overtook a Hickman county man named Arnold. One morning not long since he arose early and went to the wardrobe, took down his summer trousers and drew them on. This proceeding resulted in such yells that the entire family was awakened. Mr. Arnold was soon surrounded by the family, which was anxious to render him assistance. His only words were, "Pull off the pants." The combined efforts of the family were vain, however, until some one suggested that a seam be ripped. This done, there was disclosed not a hornet's nest, rats or anything of that nature, but a cat with eight kittens.—Hickman County (Tenn.) News.

Lord Rothschild's Physician.

One of the Chinese methods is, I believe, to pay the physician as long as the patient is in good health, with the obvious intention of making it the interest of the doctor to keep the patient well. Apparently this is the method Lord Rothschild has adopted. I hear that he pays Sir William Broadbent a retaining fee of 1,000 guineas a year, conditional on Sir William visiting him every Saturday to feel his pulse and see that he is keeping in good health.—Sheffield (England) Telegraph.

Ugly Races.

The Bosjemsans, in south central Africa, are exceedingly ugly and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles and have very much the appearance of the ape.

The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, fat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protruding chin.

Time the Magician.

Mother—What is the matter, Clara? You look distressed.

Clara (a bride)—George has—has had to go off on a—a trip, and he won't be back for—for two days—boohoo!

Same Mother (some years later)—How long will your husband be away?

Same Clara—I forgot to ask.—New York Weekly.

They Obeyed Them.

"Don't swear. Fight!" shouted Colonel Wood when his rough riders received the first volley. And how they did obey orders!—New York World.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.

From an

Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured), Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.
Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

Printed envelopes, either 6 or $\frac{1}{2}$ in size, at the NEWS REVIEW, from 95 cents per thousand and up, according to quality. We defy competition in workmanship or material.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George H. Owen and family today moved to the campground.

F. H. Sebring and family today moved to the campground.

The Phoenix club and their friends will dance next Tuesday evening.

City Treasurer Herbert will leave to morrow for a trip to Atlantic City.

The Daughters of America at their meeting this evening will initiate several candidates.

A small lot of household goods owned by Mrs. Hattie Coy were sent to East Monroe this morning.

Trades council will meet this evening and have business of importance to transact.

The Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting this evening.

The Bachelor Girls will tomorrow afternoon be entertained at the home of Miss Georgia Dawson, Ohioville.

The household goods of Walter Bowers were received at the freight depot this morning. They came from Steubenville.

The Thompson Pottery company will resume operations next Monday morning. The entire plant will be put on full time.

The street force today filled the mud hole in Jethro street which has been causing teamsters no end of trouble for several days.

Rate Clerk Leech, of the freight depot, stated this morning that about 800 revenue stamps had been used since last Friday.

The announcement was made this morning of the marriage of Michael O'Shay and Miss Carroll at St. Aloysius church last Monday morning.

George Snowden, of East End, who was badly injured at the East End flint mill, is rapidly improving. He will be able to be out within a few weeks.

The use of two extra coaches on all passenger trains was discontinued by Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, last evening. The cars have been used for the purpose of accommodating the large excursion traffic.

Charles Albright, of the Ohio China company, at East Palestine, is authority for the statement that the company will resume work next week and have enough orders to keep the plant running until Christmas.

John McKinney and John Swartz will leave in the morning for a bicycle trip to Chicago. They expect to make the trip in five days. Mr. Swartz will go on to St. Louis while Mr. McKinney will spend several days in Chicago.

Will Money, of Steubenville, was instantly killed at Rochester last evening by being struck by a west bound Ft. Wayne train. Money was employed at the Ohio China works in East Palestine. He was known to a number of young men in this place.

The committee who had in charge the Fourth of July celebration will hold a meeting tomorrow evening for the purpose of paying all indebtedness. The parties who have had charge of collecting the funds are meeting with success and the subscriptions are being paid.

Miss Nan Stevenson, of Wellsville, this morning while coming down the path from the campground stepped on a large blacksnake which was lying across the road. She was badly frightened, but the snake wiggled off into the bushes apparently as badly frightened as the young lady.

J. F. Quick, of East Market street, received a second stroke of paralysis while he was at dinner at noon today. Several months ago he suffered a stroke and improved so fast that he was able to go about a few weeks ago with the aid of crutches. The stroke today prevents him from using his left side.

LAND NEAR SANTIAGO

TWO CUBAN EXPERTS GIVE US POINTS ABOUT IT.

Good Roads Are Said to Be Scarce, and the Country Abounds With Dense Underbrush—Juragua Exists Only in Name. Open Field About Santiago.

Two men who are recognized by the military authorities as having complete information of the ground around Baiquiri, Juragua, Santiago and the entire field of present war operations were at the war department the other day. They are George W. Pfeiffer, engineer of the Spanish-American Iron company, whose headquarters are at Baiquiri, and C. H. Zeigenfuss, general manager of the Juragua Iron company. They will be asked to join General Shafter's staff to assist in the advance of our arms. They were recently conferring with Brigadier General Stone, on General Miles' staff, on the best means of getting troops, light and heavy artillery and stores westward from General Shafter's present base.

Mr. Pfeiffer says there were about 1,000 Spanish troops there when he departed from that place and another 1,000 at Siboney. They were well equipped, but there was no organization or drill, as in the American army. About the only systematic action was when the bugle sounded for "rancho," or rations. With war declared the Spaniards began their depredations, and considerable of the mining property of the Spanish-American company as well as of the Juragua company was destroyed. But the fine ocean pier of the company, being built of steel, resisted all efforts at destruction and has proved an effective means for landing our troops and stores.

Mr. Zeigenfuss says Juragua exists only in name, as there is no town whatever. There is a mining plant, but the town proper is Siboney. This lies on the coast, while the so called Juragua is four miles inland. It is between Siboney and the Juragua mines that Shafter's troops lie. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the ground is densely covered with underbrush, with few patches of open ground. There are no roads thus far east. The only thing in this line is trails wide enough for a horse or one man. They would be of no service for light or heavy artillery or for any army unless the engineers cleared them out.

From Siboney west to Santiago the prospect for the rapid advance of our army is much better. Instead of trails good roads begin to run toward Santiago. Mr. Zeigenfuss says the company has a good railroad plant running from Siboney direct into Santiago. While the Spaniards have destroyed the Santiago end a considerable part of the track remains. There were nine locomotives and several hundred flat cars, gondolas, etc., up to the time Mr. Zeigenfuss left Siboney. There is only one bridge along the route. It crosses the San Juan river and is regarded as essential for the use of our troops that three warships from Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are covering it with their guns.

There is practically an open field around Santiago, well suited for the maneuvering of troops. Mr. Pfeiffer says the city has practically no defenses on the land side. There are no walls, no fortifications, no blockhouses and no intrenchments. Anything in this line must have been put up hastily within a few weeks. He asserts that the only thing in the way of defense from the land side, so far as he knows, is a double line of barbed wire, about five or ten feet apart, with a tangle of the wire in the intervening space. He calculates with forced marches General Pando might reach Santiago within five or six days. Mr. Pfeiffer doubts also whether the Cubans could stop this advance of Spanish re-enforcements, as their main body is with General Shafter, and they could not hope to do much against Pando and 10,000 men.—New York Press.

The Highly Gifted Cow.

It is said that something bordering on the miraculous has lately happened at Tickton, a village in Yorkshire. A farmer bought what he thought was a drinking trough for his cattle, which did very well for all his stock but one, and this was a cow that never would drink from it. This causing some inconvenience, the farmer mentioned it, until the fact came to the ears of a local antiquary, who on examination pronounced the supposed trough to be a font, and further research showed that it had once stood in the village church. It has now been recovered and replaced.—English Country Newspaper.

First Run on a Bank.

The first "run" on banking institutions in London was in 1667. Many Lombard street goldsmiths and bankers had lent out the money intrusted to them, and being called upon for payment were unable to meet the demand. A crowd of creditors and others assembled and a riot followed, in which four bankers were hanged at their own doors before order could be restored and the angry creditors persuaded that they were not being swindled.

Not Good Things to Tie To.

If dynamite kites prove their utility, the ordinary line of battle may in time become a kind of string.—Philadelphia Times.

ENTERED SUEZ CANAL

Part of Camara's Fleet Apparently Started For the Philippines.

PORT SAID, July 6.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the *Pelaz*, *Carlos V*, *Patriota*, *Ripido*, *Buenos Ayres*, *Isla de Panay*, *San Francisco*, *Isla de Luzon*, *San Augustin* and *San Ignacio de Loyola*, has entered the Suez canal.

The Spanish torpedo boats which were with the fleet have been ordered to Messina, Sicily.

LONDON, July 6.—The dispatches telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official accounts of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid, and the dispatch received from Madrid for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed the dispatches sent there, or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

MADRID, July 6.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by "adding to General Linares' handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to official announcements from Santiago claiming Cervera had escaped.

Cable Open For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The French cable via Haiti, used by the administration in communicating with the army, is now open for business to Santiago. All messages, however, are relayed at Playa del Este and are there subject to the censorship of Lieutenant Colonel Allen of the signal service before being allowed to proceed either way.

New Transport Secured.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war department has chartered the steamer *Grand Duchess* of the Plant line as a transport. She is now at Newport News. The First Rhode Island regiment of infantry, Colonel Abbott commanding, is under orders to proceed to Santiago on this vessel and may leave Camp Alger at any time.

Statement of Cervera.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6, per the Dispatchboat *Cynthia II*, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 6.—Admiral Cervera to a correspondent on board the battleship *Iowa* said: "I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

A Canadian's Congratulations.

BOSTON, July 6.—Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury of this city has received a dispatch from William H. Tuck, chief justice of New Brunswick, which says: "I congratulate the American nation on the glorious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race is triumphant throughout the world."

Fire on a Spanish Cruiser.

CADIZ, July 6.—Dispatches received here last evening report a fire, continuing for 12 hours, on board the Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XIII*.

Two Murders in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two murders were committed in this city late Monday night, all knowledge of which was withheld by the police until the alleged assailants were placed under arrest. Mrs. Mary Luckens, aged 53, of 1508 Cadwallader street, was found dead on the floor alongside of her bed. A daughter has made a confession concerning her stepfather with the crime. During a quarrel Peter Higgins, aged 40, was struck by Cornelius Kenny, fracturing his skull. Higgins died two hours later. Kenny was arrested.

Arrested for a Terrible Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The chief postoffice inspector has been informed that Alexo Rogers was arrested at Lake City, S. C., on July 2 charged with the murder of the negro postmaster in that place in February last. Yesterday the following persons were arrested charged with the same crime: Oscar Kelly, Marion Clark, Edmund Rogers and Charles Joiner. Eleven persons suspected of complicity in this crime have up to this time been arrested.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The house devoted four hours yesterday to a debate on the Pacific railroads issue, brought out by the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. The partial conference report on the general deficiency bill covering all items but this was adopted. The debate was led by Messrs. Cannon (Ills.), Powers (Vt.) for and Mr. Maguire (Cal.) against the amendment.

Endorsed Democratic Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Democratic city committee, of which City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan is chairman, last night adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket nominated at Altoona.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; light east to south winds.

Misunderstood.

Doctor—I just met your wife. That medicine I sent her by you seems to have benefited her greatly.

Dunham—Sent her? Why, doctor, I thought you said that was for me, and I was in the hospital a week after I took it.—Richmond Dispatch.

A Dutch Ironclad.

It is of interest to note that according to some authorities the Dutch were the first in the modern period of history to build an ironclad and that during the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards in 1585 the people of that city built an enormous flat bottomed vessel, armored it with heavy iron plates and thus constructed what they regarded as an impregnable battery. This they named *Finis Belli*. Unfortunately the vessel got aground before coming into action and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was held by Alexander of Parma to the end of the siege as a curiosity, but was never employed by either side in any action.—Cassier's Magazine.

Surmounting the Obstacle.

Her Papa—I'm afraid, young man, that you and my daughter would not be happy together. You might get along all right for a long time and agree on important matters, but what would happen when the little things came to worry?

Her Lover—Well, we could hire a nurse.—New York Journal.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 8 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; St. Louis, 2 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Rhines and Schriver; Carsey and Suddgen, Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 800.

At New York—Boston, 5 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors; New York, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Doheny and Grady; Klobedanz and Yeager. Umpires, Emslie and Heydler. Attendance, 1,500.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 4 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Nops and Robinson; Platt and McFarland. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,288.

At Washington—Brooklyn, 2 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Washington, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Evans and McGuire; Miller and Smith, Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 800.

At Chicago—Cleveland, 4 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Chicago, 5 runs, 13 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Clarke and Donahue; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Smartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,200.

League Standing.

W L P.	W L P.
Cincinnati 46 23 .667	New York 31 34 .477
Boston 41 25 .621	Philadelphia 27 34 .443
Baltimore 38 25 .600	Brooklyn 27 36 .429
Cleveland 39 26 .600	Wash. 27 39 .409
Chicago 49 29 .574	St. Louis 23 47 .329
Pittsburgh 45 35 .560	Louisville 22 46 .324

At Toledo—Toledo, 2 runs, 4 hits and 4 errors; Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Ferguson and Arthur; Rosebraugh and Donohue.

At Fort Wayne—Springfield, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Fort Wayne, 9 runs, 8 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Alloway and Campbell; Wells and Gaffney.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 10 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 4 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Harper and Cote; Smith and Zinman.

At Mansfield—Mansfield, 13 runs, 9 hits and 6 errors; Youngstown, 12 runs, 12 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Ely and Belt; Heiberger, Cogswell and Schrecongost. Wagon hay, \$10.00-\$10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60¢/50c per pair; small, 50¢/55c; spring chickens, \$2.00 @3.50 per dozen; ducks, 40¢/45¢ per pair; turkeys, 7@8¢ per pound; geese, \$4.00-\$7.00 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 18@20¢; ducks, 11@12¢; turkeys, 14@15¢; geese, 7@8¢.

BUTTER—Eggs, 19@19½¢; extra creamy, 18@18½¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 15@15½¢; country roll, 11@12¢; low grade and cooking, 8@9¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8@8½¢; new Ohio, full cream, 7½@8½¢; do skins, 7@7½¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½¢; limburger, new, 8@8½¢; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12¢; block, 10½@11¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12@12½¢; candied, 13@13½¢.

PITTSBURG, July 5.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 50 cars; market slow and 10 lower. Today supply light; market steady. Extra, \$4.75@4.85; prime, \$4.65@4.75; good, \$4.60@4.70; tidy, \$4.40@4.60; fair, \$4.15@4.30; common, \$3.80@4.00; fat oxen, \$2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.0